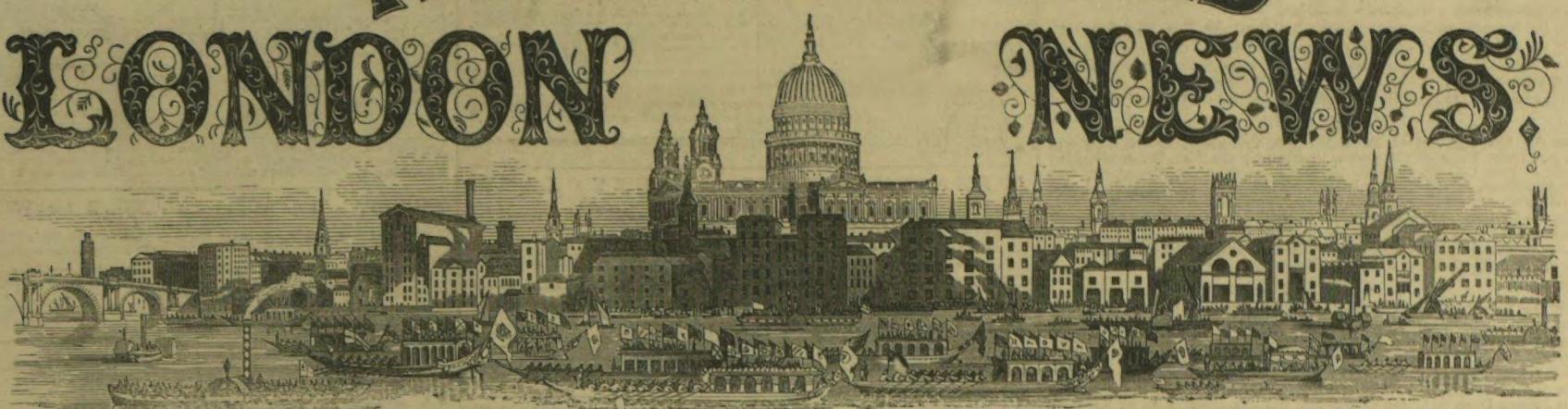


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1871.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6*½*d.



THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AT ASCOT.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 9, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Walter H. Mauley, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of Colonel Daunt, of Knockahoula, in the county of Cork, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Tunis, the wife of Pericles Green, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Hamilton House, Lady Cornelia Guest, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Alton Park, N.B., the Countess of Mar and Kellie, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at 45, Prince's-gate, the Countess of Rosse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, by the Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Spooner, Fellow of New College, Oxford, Thomas Jesson, eldest son of the late Thomas Jesson, of 3, Clarendon-terrace, Brighton, to Charlotte Anna, second surviving daughter of the late Hon. John Thicknesse-Touchet.

On the 1st inst., at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, Canada, Rozer, second son of Alfred Roydell Lamb, Esq., late of Staines, Middlesex, England, to Agnes Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Forlong, of H.M. 43rd Regiment Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Hucclestone, near Gloucester, Robert Cumming Norman, Esq., formerly of Bromley-common, Kent, in his 71st year.

On the 13th inst., at Dechmont House, Linlithgowshire, Edward Meldrum, Esq., of Dechmont, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, in his 55th year.

On the 14th ult., at Stone Lodge, Rondebosch, Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, Joanna Dyce, daughter of the late William Dyce, R.A., in her 21st year.

On the 7th inst., at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Harold's-cross, Dublin, Blanche, Lady Fitzgerald. R.I.P.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Accession of Queen Victoria.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10:30 a.m., the Rev. J. B. McCaul; 3:15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York (for the Bishop of London's Fund).

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. G. P. McCord, Rector of Barnes; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. W. Farrar, Master of Marlborough College.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon H. F. Birch.

Whitchurch, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. Wace (Boyle Lecture).

Savoy, 11:30 a.m., the Bishop of Carlisle; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Angier, Reader at the Temple.

Deaf and Dumb Association; St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Winchester.

Welsh Church, Ellice-place, Holborn, 6:30 p.m., the Bishop of St. Asaph. Annual Inspection of the Corps of Commissioners, near the Horse Guards, 10:30 a.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Longest day. Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. F. Pincott on the Trisula, a Buddhist Symbol; Major H. F. Blair on Sculptures from the North-West Frontier of India.)

Victoria Institute (at the Society of Arts), 8 p.m. (Rev. I. Taylor on the Etruscan Language).

Missionary Conference. Introductory Services: St. Paul's Cathedral, 4 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Canon Miller; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 8:30 p.m., holy communion.

Caledonian Hall (for the Asylum and Scottish Hospital), Willis's Rooms, Cinque Ports Regatta, Dover.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Cambridge commencement. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Herbert Spencer on the Comparative Psychology of Man; Papers by Mr. J. Forrest and Captain J. Lawson).

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home, theatrical entertainment at Cromwell House.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Hodgkinson on Atmospheric Air).

British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Clapton, anniversary, 4 p.m. Missionary Conference, City Minstrels Hotel (10:30 a.m., the Bishop of London in the chair; 2 p.m., the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; 7:30 p.m., the Lord Mayor in the chair).

Home for Convalescent Children, Bazaar at Grosvenor House, 2:30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6 N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.		Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Clouds.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
June 9	29.735	60.3	52.8	.77	9	0-10	75.4	E. S. E. SSW.
10	29.647	57.7	46.9	.69	9	54.0	65.4	SW. SSW.
11	29.674	53.6	43.5	.71	7	49.6	60.8	WSW. SW. SSW.
12	29.660	62.0	49.3	.92	7	49.1	60.8	SSW. SW.
13	29.663	54.4	49.9	.86	10	47.2	61.7	SSW. SW.
14	29.546	58.2	52.4	.82	9	55.6	64.3	SSW. SW.
15	29.455	58.5	47.1	.73	7	53.6	62.8	SSW.
								60.8 .030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 29.884 29.703 29.622 29.670 29.737 29.747 29.454

Temperature of Air .. 70.9° 61.9° 59.8° 54.5° 57.4° 60.4° 58.3°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 60.9° 54.9° 51.9° 52.3° 55.1° 52.7°

Direction of Wind .. S. SW. W. SW. SSW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 2 43/3	m 0 3 18/3	m 3 35/3	m 5 23/3	m 1 12/3	m 4 30/3	m 1 22/3

NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS.—Sole Proprietor, Mr. Holland, the People's Catechist. Great Success of the Burlesque LURLINE, Every Evening at Seven. New Ballet, arranged and Invented by principal Dancers, Sisters Collers. All kinds of Outdoor Amusements. Admission, 1s. on the Ground, and back from Fenchurch-street or Bishopsgate, including admission, 1s. Dinners, Teas, &c., served in Dining-Saloon overlooking Thames, at City prices. Trains from all parts; last, 11:30. GRAND MILITARY FETE, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 23. Permission has been granted to 4000 troops, with their bands, to attend.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

SEMIRAMIDE.—THIS EVENING (Saturday), JUNE 19. SEMIARAMIDE. Malle.

LOHENGRIN.—*Extra Night.* MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 21. Wagner's Opera LOHENGRIN.—Extra Night. Madame Trebelli-Bettini.

LA TRAVIATA.—*Debut of Mlle. Marguerite Chapuy.* TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 22. (First time this Season) Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA.—Mlle. Marguerite Chapuy (first appearance in England). Mdlle. Banermeister and Flomena; MM. Capoul, Galas, Rinaldi, Zoboli, Casaboni, Grazzi, Costa.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

On the 11th inst., at 9, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Walter H. Mauley, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of Colonel Daunt, of Knockahoula, in the county of Cork, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Tunis, the wife of Pericles Green, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Hamilton House, Lady Cornelia Guest, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Alton Park, N.B., the Countess of Mar and Kellie, of a daughter.

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On the 16th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, by the Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Spooner, Fellow of New College, Oxford, Thomas Jesson, eldest son of the late Thomas Jesson, of 3, Clarendon-terrace, Brighton, to Charlotte Anna, second surviving daughter of the late Hon. John Thicknesse-Touchet.

On the 1st inst., at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, Canada, Rozer, second son of Alfred Roydell Lamb, Esq., late of Staines, Middlesex, England, to Agnes Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Forlong, of H.M. 43rd Regiment Light Infantry.

On the 13th inst., at Dechmont House, Linlithgowshire, Edward Meldrum, Esq., of Dechmont, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, in his 55th year.

On the 14th ult., at Stone Lodge, Rondebosch, Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, Joanna Dyce, daughter of the late William Dyce, R.A., in her 21st year.

On the 7th inst., at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Harold's-cross, Dublin, Blanche, Lady Fitzgerald. R.I.P.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

SALVINI.

OTHELLO.—MORNING PERFORMANCE, MONDAY JUNE 21, commencing at 2.30 precisely.

HAMLET.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 23, commencing at 8.30.

OTHELLO.—FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 25, commencing at 8.30.

Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

Box-Office open Daily from Ten till Five.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

On the 18th inst., at 9, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Walter H. Mauley, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of Colonel Daunt, of Knockahoula, in the county of Cork, of a daughter.

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

—LAST WEEK of the Season.—On MONDAY NEXT, and Every Evening, DAVID GARRICK.—Mr.

Sothern; Esquire Clivey, Mr. Buckstone; Ada, Miss Minnie Walton; concluding with (by desire). THE SERIOUS FAMILY.—Aminadab Sleek. Mr. Buckstone. The last and only Morning Performance, on Saturday, June 26, of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Lord Dundreary. Mr. Sothern; Ada Trenchard, Mr. Buckstone; Mary, Miss Minnie Walton. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

inlets to the core of the continent for profitable commerce. It is, perhaps, difficult to gauge, even in imagination, the importance of the place as it will one day be. As a gateway into the interior of Africa for the trade both of the United Kingdom and India it cannot but hereafter become a rich and thriving territory, and our interest in it, which in the main is identified with its own interest, will no doubt increase both in extent and intensity for years to come.

The Ruler of Zanzibar, heretofore popularly designated the Sultan, now more correctly styled the Seyyid, or Lord Paramount, of that territory, is now on a visit to this country. Following the examples of the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, of the Shah of Persia, of the Khedive of Egypt, and of some others, he has laid aside for awhile his regal responsibilities to see with his own eyes the springs of that political power and commercial activity with which he has been brought in contact. It is a laudable curiosity, which we hope will be fully gratified. It is, even if not so intended, a tribute of respect to England of which she may be justly proud. When the East comes to the West, in spite of ancient habit and almost immemorial tradition, to gather up for the practical purpose of government materials for thought, for reflection, and, possibly, for future action, and when such is the case in repeated instances, one cannot but conclude that Western civilisation (if we may so call it) must have made a deep impression upon the Eastern mind. We care not, in the present case, whether the Sovereign who commits himself to our hospitality be great or small. We should be ashamed to comment upon the scale either of his dominions or of his historical repute. We will not compare him with those who have preceded him in his visit to this kingdom. He is welcome here. Without entering critically into the motives by which he has been prompted, we are prepared to accept with respect the respect which is indicated by his spontaneous visit to us. We are glad that her Majesty's Government, and, in the Queen's absence in Scotland, the Royal Princes, have offered to him the polite entertainment and homage which are due to his position; that every facility will be given to him during his visit for seeing what he desires to see, and going where he wishes to go; that unobtrusive but earnest effort will be made to gratify his expectations as a guest of the country; and we cannot but think that he is to be congratulated upon the absence of that noisy popularity which is so heavy a tax upon Royal visitors.

We refrain from indulging in any exaggerated anticipations of the political results of this visit. It is absurd, however, to treat them as though they must necessarily be insignificant. The Sultan of Zanzibar is spoken of by those who know him as an intelligent, observant, manly personage. It is easy to sneer at the place which he holds amongst the Sovereigns of high rank in the world; it is not so easy, or, at any rate, it is not reasonable, to cast contempt upon his position, or upon his potentiality for good. He holds in his hand the key which may be successfully used in unlocking one of the greatest of modern possibilities. His power may fall short of his pretensions, and, in regard to some problems, may be more nominal than real. But there is little doubt, we think, that, should he be brought into cordial sympathy with that policy which is dear to the hearts of the people of this country, he has both means and influence to promote its advance. If, instead of having assent to the suppression to the East African slave traffic wrung from him by a demonstration of will which he dare not resist, he should gain from his visit to this land an enlightened perception of the superior advantages both to the ruler and the ruled which would follow upon the extinction of a barbarous and cruel traffic in flesh and blood, and in the substitution for it of a peaceful and profitable exchange of those commodities which both his own people and our people desire respectively to possess, there is no saying how far his influence may tell in the corrosion and eventual destruction of that belt of obstructiveness which now all but prohibits to the inhabitants of Central Africa any knowledge of the outer world but that which reaches them in the predatory pursuits of ruthless slave-hunters. It is now well known that but for the radiation of malign influences from the eastern coast of Africa there exist in the interior all the materials of a profitable commerce, all the disposition in the natives to cultivate it, and, we may add, all the opportunities which Nature can bestow to develop it to a high degree of practical growth and remuneration. It is, if we may so describe it, the outer skin of Eastern Africa which gives vitality and strength to the social malady which preys upon her heart. It is that which renders the vast central regions of that country impervious to the wholesome forces of civilisation and religion. This fringe of territory is, to a considerable extent, under the sway of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and, if he felt disposed to act energetically in concurrence with us, there can be little ground, we think, for supposing that the slave traffic which is the curse of Central Africa, and which is not indigenous, but imported, might not within a generation die out for want of encouragement.

We are not inclined to put too great faith in the effects to be wrought upon Royal minds by casual visits to territories beyond their own. Great expectations from this source have sometimes been formed, and have rarely been substantiated by fact. Yet the human mind, perhaps, is

incompetent to trace the beneficial results to humanity which have followed, and may yet follow, from the indirect influence of such occurrences. At any rate, they are seldom harmful. They usually contribute, and may be confidently expected to contribute, somewhat—be it more or less—to the extension of good to the government of humanity. It is in this expectation that the most intelligent and thoughtful subjects of her Majesty will welcome the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell, Minister of Crathie, officiated. The Queen and the Princess have made excursions to Birkhall, Braemar, the Linn of Dee, the Geldie Shiel, the Falls of Quoich, and other picturesque localities. The Rev. A. Campbell has dined with her Majesty, and Captain Greenham and Lieutenants Neville and Laing, of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, partook of luncheon on Tuesday, and were afterwards received by the Queen. The Court will arrive at Windsor Castle this morning.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Invitations were issued to Prince William of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharani, Count and Countess Gleichen, and to about 1800 members of the élite of society. The usual state etiquette was observed. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other Royal personages, entered the saloon at twenty minutes to eleven, when dancing commenced. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance. During the evening a Scotch reel was danced to music played by Mr. Mackie, piper to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal children, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Hesse, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday last from Titness Park. The Prince of Leiningen visited the Prince and Princess on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Sultan of Zanzibar also visited their Royal Highnesses and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Marlborough House, after which the Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse returned the visit at the Alexandra Hotel. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold dined with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Hesse, were afterwards present at a ball given by Earl and Countess Cowper at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Prince of Wales presided at a conference with the Lord Mayor and the representatives of the city of London, at Marlborough House, on Tuesday, for the purpose of promoting free scholarships to be held in the National Training-Schools for Music. The Princess, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince Arthur went to the Globe Theatre. The Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, visited Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) at Kensington Palace on Wednesday. Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Connaught dined with their Royal Highnesses. The children of the Prince and Princess are sojourning at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

The Prince has presented a donation of £250 to the Norfolk County School. The donation is to be applied to the foundation of a scholarship.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Earl and Countess of Cork on Monday at their residence in Grafton-street. The Duke presided on Wednesday at a meeting of a committee of management of the National Training-School for Music, in the Prince's Room of the Royal Albert Hall. Prince Christian was present. The Duke and Duchess will proceed to St. Petersburg next month, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Prince Leopold visited Warwick Castle and Stratford-on-Avon on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived in town from Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh have left the Pulteney Hotel for Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens from Studley Royal.

Baroness Hochschild has left the Swedish Legation for Sweden.

A marriage is arranged between Captain Adeane, R.N., and Lady Edith Dalzell, daughter of the Earl of Carnwath.

Entertainments have been given by the Russian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Meath, the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, Countess Poulett, the Earl and Countess of Caithness, Catherine Countess of Beauchamp, Countess Frances Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Lord and Lady Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Abercromby, Lady Molesworth, Lord Hotham and Miss Hotham, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lady Majoribanks (of Greisachan), Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Jodrell, Lady Frere, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Wolverton, and Lord Houghton.

A violent thunderstorm broke over Goole on Tuesday afternoon, and as the keel Royal George was being towed along the Goole and Knottingley Canal a flash of lightning struck the captain and a horse, and they were killed. On Wednesday afternoon a thunder and hailstorm burst over the north of Scotland. In some parts of Fifeshire hail lay to a depth of three inches.—During a storm in the Bristol Channel the ship Fanny, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals, founded, and all hands, consisting of the captain and three sailors, were lost.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

His Highness Syed Barghash bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, who arrived in London on Wednesday week, is the East African Arab prince lately much spoken of in connection with Sir Bartle Frere's diplomatic mission to put down the slave trade. He rules the Coast of Africa on the Indian Ocean along 660 miles, from Toongee, the frontier of the Portuguese territory beyond Cape Delgado on the south, to near the Equator within about 2 deg. 30 min. on the north. His dominion is but a fringe along the coast, but at one point, Unyanyembe, where an Arab colony has established itself, his flag flies three hundred miles inland. The chiefs and soldiers are Arabs; the lower class negroes; the retail traders are Banyans of Bombay; that is to say, Indian subjects of the Queen. The most valuable part of the dominion is the fertile island of Zanzibar, twenty-three miles from the mainland, about fifty miles long and twenty-five broad. Its population is 100,000, of whom 80,000 reside in the town. The clove plantations in Zanzibar were a source of wealth to the Arab proprietors, till they were destroyed by the hurricane of 1872. The island also produces cocoa-nuts, rice, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, and many fruits in great abundance. Oranges of the finest quality may be bought at 4s. the thousand. The country is dotted with the villas of the proprietors and with the huts of the slaves. But it is as an emporium that the island is most valuable. The male population of the port is nearly doubled when the north-east monsoon is blowing, from November to March, bringing traders from Arabia, India, Madagascar, and the Persian Gulf. The chief market in the world for copal and ivory is at Zanzibar, and till 1873 the town had a great slave market. The reigning Sultan or "Syed," whose name is Barghash, the son of Said, is somewhat under forty years of age. He succeeded his brother in 1870, another of the family being the Sultan of Muscat, in Arabia, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf. The Sultans of Muscat obtained their dominion in East Africa fifty or sixty years ago, conquering other Arab tribes long settled on that coast.

Syed Barghash, in his present visit to Europe, is accompanied by Dr. Kirk, British Consul-General at Zanzibar; and by the principal personages of his own suite, Hammood bin Hamed, Hamed bin Salyman, Mohamad bin Hamed, Nasir bin Said, Mohamad bin Salyman; Tarya, an Indian merchant, who represents the commercial interests of Zanzibar; and Mohamad bin Hamis, formerly captain of a Zanzibar war-ship, and now interpreter. The Sultan brings also a secretary, a cashier, a painter, four cooks, and two barbers. He and his suite have been conveyed from Zanzibar, up the Red Sea, through the Suez Canal, down the Mediterranean and round by Gibraltar, in the steamer Canara, belonging to the East India Steam Navigation Company.

The Canara arrived at Gravesend on Wednesday week, about nine in the morning, flying the red Arab flag at her mainmast. In passing Sheerness, this flag was saluted with twenty-one guns by the flag-ship there, which had been done also in the Tagus, by H.M.S. Agincourt. The seamen and marines on board the Fisguard presented arms, and the lads of the Warspite manned the yards on board that training-ship. The Sultan was met at Gravesend by the Rev. Dr. George Percy Badger, who has been appointed to be in attendance upon his Highness during his stay in England, and by two gentlemen connected with the East India Steam Navigation Company. He was conveyed by the steamer River Queen to Westminster Palace stairs, where he landed at two o'clock in the afternoon. Sir Bartle Frere was the first to welcome his Highness, and he was formally received by Mr. Bourke, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who wore the diplomatic uniform. Mr. Bourke was accompanied by Mr. Wylde, head of the Consular Department of the Foreign Office, and by Mr. Clement Hill, of the same department, who went with Sir Bartle Frere upon the Zanzibar mission, and has the general superintendence of the arrangements connected with the Sultan's stay. Many members of Parliament and other distinguished persons were present on the terrace, and the proceedings were watched by a throng of persons upon Westminster Bridge. The Sultan landed while the Fusiliers' band played "God Save the Queen," and the guard of honour of the second battalion Coldstream Guards, under Colonel F. Fremantle, presented arms. It had been sunny and breezy weather during the voyage up the Thames, but now it began to rain, and the party drove off in closed carriages to the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park. In the course of the afternoon Lord Derby called upon his Highness and had a private conversation.

Next morning, at ten o'clock, the Sultan went to Ascot, to witness the racing for the Gold Cup. Two open landaus, each drawn by four horses, ridden by postillions, conveyed the Sultan and his party. In the first carriage were, besides the Sultan, Dr. Kirk and Mr. Clement Hill; the second contained the Sultan's Prime Minister and councillors. A considerable number of persons witnessed the departure, and as the carriages drove off they raised a cheer. Just as the leading carriage was passing Tattersalls' one of the traces snapped. A delay of nearly a quarter of an hour ensued to get this replaced, during which time the party attracted the attention of a large number of persons. His Highness arrived at Ascot rather later than the English Royal Princes and Princesses. His carriage was stationed opposite the Royal Stand, and he had a good view of the race. He got back to London at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Sultan received visits from Lord Salisbury and Mr. Ward Hunt, yesterday week, and called on Lord Derby at the Foreign Office; he afterwards drove along the Thames Embankment, and up Regent-street, and in the park. On Saturday and Sunday he kept himself rather quiet, but the Lord Mayor and Mr. Disraeli came to see him. He visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, on Monday, and was very much pleased with their children. On Tuesday he was visited by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards saw the British Museum, and a performance at the Princess's Theatre. On Wednesday, after visiting the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society in Regent's Park, he went down to Brighton to see the Aquarium. The Alexandra Park and the Crystal Palace were also to be visited by his Highness this week.

Messrs. Darnley and Co., of Conduit-street, have published a chromolithograph, entitled "The Kingfisher's Haunt," after an oil painting by E. A. Waterlow, Turner Gold Medallist of the Royal Academy. It is the size of the original painting.

The Wesleyan Conference will hold its sittings this year at Sheffield, and will be attended by about 600 ministers and a large number of laymen. The committees will begin their sittings on July 20, and on the 28th the Conference proper will assemble.—The Irish Wesleyan Methodist Conference assembled on Wednesday at Belfast. The first business in order was the appointment of secretaries and other officials.—The annual session of the Calvinistic Methodists has been held this week at Bala. Dr. Edwards, Principal of Bala College, has been presented with two thousand guineas, the result of a subscription obtained in North and South Wales.

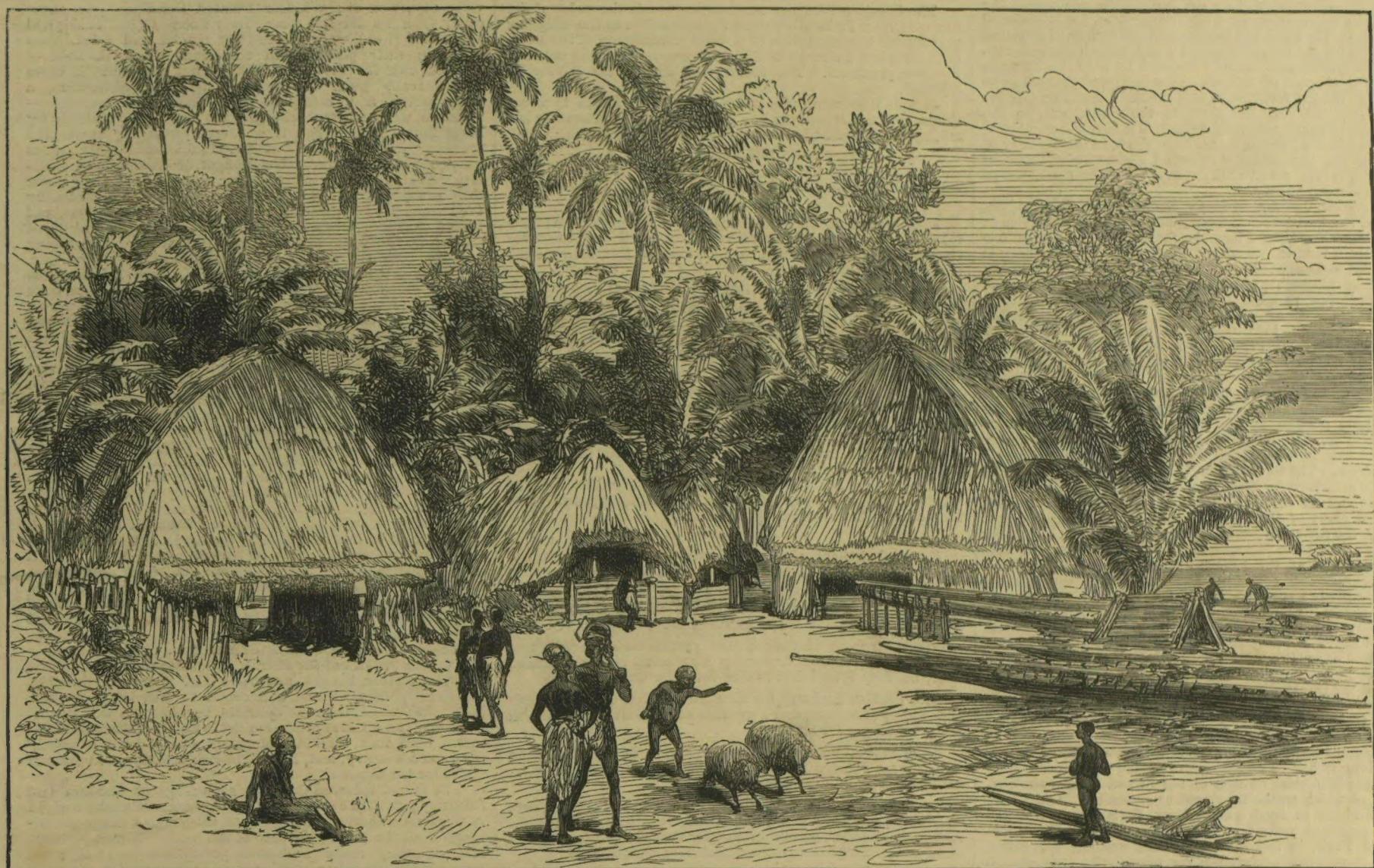


THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR LANDING AT WESTMINSTER PALACE STAIRS.



DONCASTER, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.

THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.



VILLAGE IN WILD ISLAND, ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.



VILLAGE IN D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLAND, ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 17.

The principal incidents of the week have been military and ecclesiastical rather than political, although there have been some animated discussions in the Assembly on the higher education bill, in which M. Jules Simon took part with his habitual eloquence, as well as a sharp debate apropos of the Baron de Jauré's motion for withdrawing from the Minister of Public Works the right heretofore exercised by him of granting concessions for the construction of short branch lines of railway. The amendment brought forward by M. Jules Ferry to one of the clauses of the education bill, and proposing to deprive the clerical faculties of the power of granting degrees and limiting the exercise of it to the State, was, to the amazement of many, rejected. Still, this is scarcely surprising when so decided a Liberal as M. Laboulaye, in his capacity of reporter to the Committee, was found energetically opposing it. Naturally, the result of the vote is hailed by the Right as a decided clerical victory.

The review in the Bois de Boulogne, on Sunday last, interested the Parisians far more than any of the debates in the moribund Versailles Assembly, for the national aspirations at the present moment all centre in the army. The crowds that flocked to Longchamps, spite of the foreboding, lowering clouds, were altogether unprecedented—200,000 persons, it is estimated, being present. The newspapers talked of from 50,000 to 60,000 as the number of troops to be inspected, but about half this total would be nearer the mark. The Marshal President rode on to the ground about three o'clock at the head of a brilliant staff, numbering nearly a couple of score of Generals. Almost immediately afterwards he took up his position, with General Cissey on his right hand and the Duc de Nemours on his left, opposite the old Imperial tribune, in the centre of which sat the Vice-President of the Council and the other Ministers, the majority of them being, in accordance with French etiquette, in full evening dress. The Governor of Paris, attended by his Staff, led off the march-past; then, according to invariable custom, came the pupils of the military school of St. Cyr, followed by the picked corps of the Garde Républicaine and the Sapeurs Pompiers, the favourite butts of Boulevardian wit. Next in rotation came the Gendarmerie Mobile and then some 105 battalions of troops of the Line. As the bands marched past with their regiments each band halted in face of the Marshal while the colours were drooped and the Marshal saluted formally in return. Close upon the heels of the infantry came the artillery, numbering twenty batteries in all, and then the cavalry, composed of fifty-four squadrons, headed by the Saint Cyriens and comprising Gardes Républicaines, Gendarmerie, Chasseurs, Dragoons, and Cuirassiers. Just as the review had concluded the threatening black clouds burst, and torrents of rain poured down, drenching alike troops and spectators, the latter of whom for the most part found their return home indefinitely delayed through the general confusion incidental to this unpleasant termination of the afternoon's display.

The long-talked-of ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Memorial Church of the Sacred Heart—the construction of which on the commanding summit of Montmartre is to cost about as much as the New Paris Opera House—was accomplished yesterday with unusual state. The Archbishop of Paris, in full canonicals and wearing his mitre, laid the stone after performing low mass in the little church of St. Pierre de Montmartre, at which about 150 Ultramontane deputies attended. The Papal Nuncio, with about a score of French bishops, and a complete throng of canons, abbots, vicars, curates, and Capucine and Carmelite friars, together with sisters of charity, and graceful young girls, dressed in blue and white, belonging to various religious associations, took part in the ceremony, at which the Duc de Nemours, and his son, the Duc d'Alençon, also assisted.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has paid a visit to Toledo, and great preparations were made to give him a brilliant reception. By special telegram from Madrid we learn that the Pope, at his reception of the Spanish Ambassador, sent his blessing to the Spanish people and to King Alfonso. This statement has given great offence to the Carlist sympathisers.

Another victory is claimed by the Carlists, their General, Gamundi, having, it is said, defeated the Royalists at Carriena, near Saragossa, and captured several hundreds of prisoners, besides a large quantity of arms and stores. It is telegraphed from St. Sebastian that the Carlists attacked Fort Alza, near Passages, on Thursday, but were twice repulsed with considerable loss. A simultaneous attack is said to have been made on Iguelo and Amezagana, equally without success.

Barcelona and its neighbourhood have been visited by shocks of earthquake, but without serious results.

ITALY.

It is not often that a scene occurs in the Italian Parliament. Yesterday week, however, in the course of the debate on the Public Safety Bill, the exchange of personalities between Signor Lanza and Signor Tafani became so warm that the President had to put on his hat, and finally closed the sitting prematurely. On Monday the Chamber passed the final estimates of the Ministry of Finance, and subsequently the whole estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1875. The House then proceeded with the debate on the Public Safety Bill. The Government have escaped defeat on this bill; for, on Tuesday, the order of the day, pure and simple, which they had accepted, was carried by a majority of 17, the numbers being 220 to 203. The Chamber, on Wednesday, passed the bill proposed by General Garibaldi for improving the Tiber, with some slight amendments, by 198 votes against 57.

The Pope on Sunday and Monday received the members of the diplomatic body at Rome, who, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, presented congratulations to his Holiness on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the Pontifical throne. On Wednesday the Pope received the College of Cardinals, who presented him with an address. The Holy Father thanked the Cardinals for their congratulations, and called upon them to persevere in their labours. In receiving a deputation of students from the Roman Catholic colleges of the United States, who waited upon him to thank him for the elevation of Monsignor McCloskey to the rank of Cardinal, the Pope expressed his satisfaction at the progress of Catholicism in America, and exhorted his visitors to promote it.

GERMANY.

Several important measures having been passed by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet—among the rest the bill for withdrawing State grants from Catholic bishops and clergy—both Houses were closed on Tuesday with a Royal message proroguing the Chambers, and the members separated, with three cheers for the King.

The appeals in the Arnim case came on for hearing on Tuesday, before the Court in Berlin, and on the second day Herr von Luck, for the prosecution, demanded that the accused

should be found guilty of embezzlement. The Judges announced that they would deliver their decision on the 24th.

Dr. Förster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, has been fined 2000 marks, with the alternative of 133 days' imprisonment, for having excommunicated Dean Kick.

The King of Bavaria has dissolved his Parliament. A system of double election exists in Bavaria, and the voting for the delegates who are to elect the members is fixed for July 15. The election of the members themselves takes place on the 24th.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Croatian Diet has resolved to pass to the order of the day over Herr Mokan's motion for an address to the Emperor praying for the institution of a joint commission of the Diets of Croatia and Dalmatia to draw up proposals for the union of the two provinces. The motion for an address is thereby rejected.

Joseph Wiesenger, who was said to have offered to assassinate Prince Bismarck, has been tried at Vienna for an attempt to defraud the head of the Jesuits, and acquitted.

DENMARK.

The names of the new Ministry have been officially published. M. Estrap is the Premier and Minister of Finance.

RUSSIA.

It is denied at St. Petersburg that any negotiations have taken place between the English and Russian Governments for the declaration of a neutral zone in Central Asia between the territory of the two Powers.

GREECE.

Rumours having been circulated to the effect that the King intends to abdicate, a telegram from Athens declares these reports to be unfounded, and says that perfect order prevails throughout the kingdom.

INDIA.

Sir Andrew Clarke took his seat on Tuesday in the Council of the Governor-General of India as member for the Public Works Department.

Sir Douglas Forsyth, at the head of the British Mission, arrived at Mandalay on the 10th, and was received in full state by the King of Burmah on the 16th.

The tenders for the new Indian Four Per Cent Loan of £2,500,000 were opened in Calcutta on Wednesday, and more than double that sum was applied for.

Some abatement of the epidemic of measles which has been raging in the Fiji Islands is reported from Melbourne.

The *Morning Post* states that the Earl of Carnarvon has appointed Mr. J. C. H. James, of the Oxford Circuit, Commissioner of Titles in Western Australia.

We learn from Singapore that pirates made an attack on the Austrian corvette Erzherzog Friedrich in the Timboku river, on May 7, and that two of the crew were killed.

The Turkish Embassy for Kashgar has left Constantinople with money, presents, and a promise of the Sultan that he will protect Kashgar for all time.

Riaz Pacha, who has been replaced in the Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs by Nubar Pasha, has been nominated Minister of Agriculture.

A society for the promotion of geographical studies, over which M. Laboulaye will preside, has been founded in Paris. A periodical document on geography will be published, and other means adopted to diffuse that important science.

Sir Moses Montefiore, who is in his ninety-first year, has started on his seventh journey to the Holy Land, on a miss of philanthropy to the Jews of Palestine. Prayers were read and complimentary offerings made in the London synagogues last Sabbath for his safe journey and return.

Official notice is given that the deep-sea cable of the Direct United States Company has been completely laid, and direct telegraphic communication now exists between this country and the United States over the company's cables. The new line will be opened for public use shortly.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in New Granada, South America. In one town only five families are reported to have escaped, and five other towns are said to have been nearly destroyed. According to the reports published in New York, the loss of life has been very great.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the New York Court of Appeals gave a decision on Tuesday releasing William M. Tweed from the Penitentiary. He will be rearrested, however, on new indictments and bailed till his trial. He has been imprisoned nineteen months.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that the persons who took part in the late disturbances at the Diamond Fields have been disarmed, and that the Commander-in-Chief has left for the spot, with some troops, in order to preserve order. It is reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley intends to ask the home Government to station three regiments in Natal.

The Norwegian Arctic Expedition, under Professor Nordenskyöld, left Tromsøe for Nova Zembla on the 8th inst. The expedition proceeds on board the Arctic yacht Proeven, commanded by Captain Isachsen, an experienced Arctic navigator. The Proeven is bound in the first instance for the south coast of Nova Zembla. She will later sail for the estuaries of the rivers Ob and Yenisei, and at some point in that neighbourhood Professor Nordenskyöld intends to disembark in order to continue the expedition by boat.

The steamer Vicksburg foundered on the 1st inst. while on a voyage from Quebec to Liverpool, having been stove in by ice. Of the eighty-eight persons on board upwards of forty are believed to have perished. Three boats containing the others were launched from the vessel. One of these, with five seamen on board, was picked up by a steamer, which landed the men on Thursday week at New York. A telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, announces that nine of the crew and three of the passengers of the Vicksburg have arrived there. They were picked up by an American fishing-smack. A Government steamer has been sent from Montreal in search of the survivors.

Château Loudeau, with its acres of vineyard slopes stretching down to the Gironde, has just been purchased by Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey for 700,000£, principally with the object of establishing a vast dépôt where they can collect their extensive purchases of clarets—the property being almost in the heart of the Médoc district—and ship them direct to England. By this means the charges incidental to the transmission of these wines up the river to Bordeaux and thence down the Gironde again will be saved, and clarets be delivered at London, duty paid, at a lower price than, owing to the heavy charge for railway carriage and the city octroi dues, they are procurable at Paris.

The West Suffolk election has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 1719, the returns being—for Colonel Wilson, 2780; Mr. Easton, 1061.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing on the Thursday and Friday at Ascot was scarcely up to the standard of the first two days, still it was marked by some splendid performances by Doncaster and Lowlander. The attendance on the cup day was immense, and the lawn presented as brilliant a spectacle as ever; while the state procession up the course appeared, as usual, to afford the populace intense gratification. Balfie beat Ladylove very cleverly indeed over the Old Mile; and then Lowlander (9 st. 4 lb.), who was palpably second-best in the Hunt Cup on the previous day, won the Windsor Limited Handicap even more easily than he did last year, Lady Patricia (7 st. 12 lb.) and Whitebait (7 st.) were respectively second and third, thus reversing their positions in the Hunt Cup. A field of thirteen ran for the New Stakes; but we doubt if there was a really good one amongst them. Pulcherrima, a very pretty and neatly named filly, by Beadsman—Formosa, was made favourite, but the race fell to Coltness, by King Tom—Crocus; and it was very gratifying to see the unlucky "green and gold" of Mr. Houldsworth again to the fore. Doncaster, Aventurière, Nougat, Montargis, and Peut-être were the starters for the Cup; and backers were never tired of laying 2 to 1 on the first named, who was ridden by Fordham. He has grown into a really magnificent horse, and looked very well, in spite of having met with a slight accident on his way to Ascot. The race was a perfect farce, for nothing had the remotest chance with the favourite, who won Mr. Merry his fourth Ascot Cup by half a dozen lengths from Aventurière, close up with whom was Nougat. It has been said that Nougat's apparently poor performance proves Salvator to be only a moderate horse; but we do not forget that, two years ago, Flageolet, who had run a good race with Boiard and beaten Doncaster in the Grand Prix, could never get near Cremorne in the Ascot Cup. Lowlander was pulled out again for the All-aged Stakes, and made a fearful example of such speedy animals as Tangible, Basnas, and Horse Chestnut. Lowlander is certainly one of the grandest specimens of the thoroughbred that we ever saw, and seems to fairly revel in the Ascot hill; but we are not at all disposed to agree with those who say that he is better than Prince Charlie. The latter was always too good for anything that could be opposed to him, and was not particular about having a stope or so the worst of the weights, and it is far safer to make these assertions now that he is enjoying well-earned retirement at Hampton Court than if he had been still in training and possessed of all his unrivalled speed. Bay of Naples managed to lose his maidenhood in the St. James's Palace Stakes, but only after a dead-heat with Craigmillar, from whom he received 7 lb. The latter was beaten easily in the run-off, chiefly from lack of condition, and yet people can be found to take 9 to 1 about Mr. Cartwright's colt for the Leger.

Doncaster's easy success in the Alexandra Plate was the only noteworthy feature of the Friday, and, after that race, Robert Peck, his trainer, bought him from Mr. Merry for £10,000. He is still perfectly sound, and ought to win many another good race; while, from his splendid breeding, he will doubtless command a full subscription list when he retires from the turf. With luck, therefore, Mr. Peck should have a speedy return of his outlay, and, indeed, he has already been offered £2000 for his bargain.

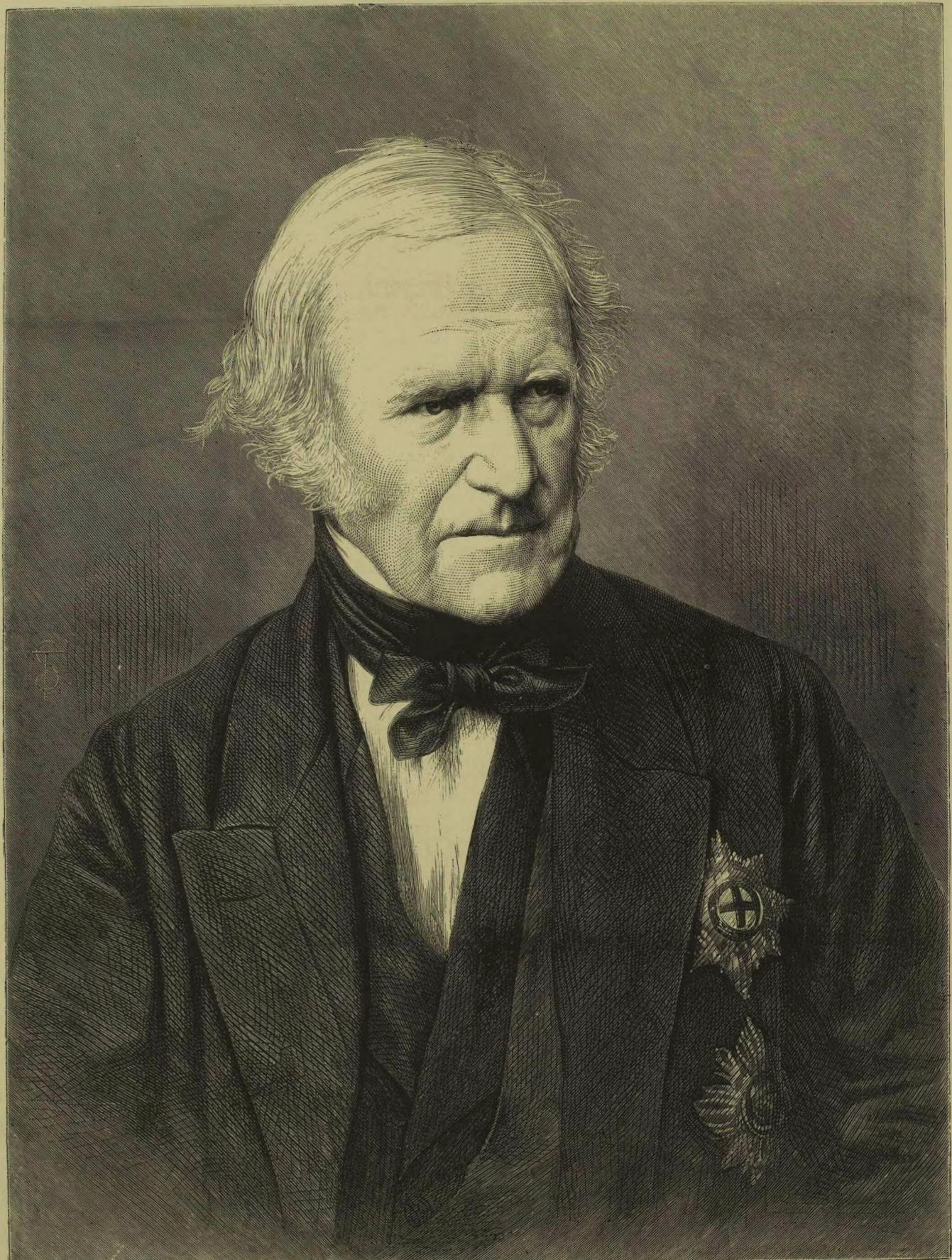
The sale of the Stud Company's yearlings at Cobham last Saturday proved a capital wind up to the Ascot week; and, in spite of very unfavourable weather, attracted a large assemblage of all the leading patrons of the turf. Never, perhaps, had so many really high-class youngsters been collected together, and the thirty-eight realised 14,885 gs., or the splendid average of nearly 392 gs. Contrary to general expectation, the colt by Blair Athol—Crinon (1800 gs.) proved the premier of the sale, for though he was perhaps the best-looking of the thirty-eight, Crinon has yet to breed a winner, and the Blair Athol—Coimbra colt (1500 gs.), an own brother to Glenalmond and Claremont, and promising to be better than either of them, was thought likely to head the poll. A magnificent colt by Macaroni from Margary Daw (the dam of See-Saw and Ecossais) made 1700 gs., and the Blair Athol—Fairyland colt (1100 gs.) also ran into four figures. At the conclusion of the Stud Company's sale nine yearlings bred by Mr. Waring made the splendid average of 381 gs., a filly by Rosicrucian—Crucifixion (900 gs.) being the prima donna, though a filly by Thormanby—Penelope Plotwell (800 gs.) ran her very close. Mr. Combe also sold eight for an average of 320 gs., a colt by Young Melbourne—The Duchess (1050 gs.) causing strong competition, and finally falling to Mr. Crawfurd's nod. Proceedings were wound up by the sale of Macaroni, the Company's three years' lease of him having expired. The directors fought hard to keep him at Cobham, but at 7000 gs. they retired, and he was secured for the Mentmore stud at 7100 gs.—a very long price for a horse of his age.

The horse show at the Alexandra Palace opened on Tuesday, and promises to prove a brilliant success. The well-known Vanderdecken, who has grown into a magnificent horse, took the first prize for thoroughbred sires. Talisman, the Islington champion, was again first in his class; but he was beaten by Glengyle, a three-year-old by Knowsley—The Pet, for the cup awarded to the best hunter in the show.

Some remarkable cricket matches have taken place in the course of the last few days. Sussex has defeated Gloucestershire by seven wickets—a result chiefly due to the splendid batting of Mr. L. Winslow (124). Mr. W. G. Grace (36 and 77) made the only good scores for the losers. Notts v. Surrey was a very peculiar match, the former team getting out for 49, and the latter for 33. At their second attempt, however the northerners compiled 216, A. Shaw (56) and J. Selby (46) being the chief contributors; the former also took ten wickets and, but for the rain, the Notts men could not have lost. The M.C.C. and Ground v. Notts was distinguished by the extraordinary performance of Alfred Shaw. In the second innings of the M.C.C. he bowled 41 overs and two balls (36 maidens) for seven runs and seven wickets, and, amongst others, he clean bowled Messrs. W. G. Grace, Ridley, Buller, Lord Harris, and Clayton. The scoring was small on both sides, and ultimately Notts was defeated by 62 runs. Yorkshire beat Surrey by four wickets, in spite of the fine batting of Jupp (60 and 30) and the bowling of Southerton, who was credited with seven wickets in the first innings of Yorkshire. Greenwood (61 and not out) 40) did most for the winners.

Some fine yachting was seen on the Thames below Gravesend on Monday, when the matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were much favoured by wind and weather. The winners of the principal prizes were Mr. J. Mulholland's Egeria and Mr. W. Jessop's Florinda. The New Thames Yacht Club match for yawls was sailed on Wednesday. There were only four entries, and the prize of £100 was won by the Surf, the Dauntless taking £40.

Under the presidency of Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., a meeting of Home Rulers took place in St. James's Hall on Wednesday night. Resolutions in favour of Home Rule, supported by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Isaac Butt, and several other Irish members, were adopted.



VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, K.G.

The Extra Supplement.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

The portrait engraved for this week's Extra Supplement is that of the most famous and powerful English diplomatist of the last thirty or forty years. Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, formerly well known throughout Europe and Asia as Sir Stratford Canning, was during half a century, from 1807 to 1858, actively employed in the public service. He is a son of Mr. Stratford Canning, a Bristol merchant settled in London, and he is first cousin to the Right Hon. George Canning, who was Prime Minister in 1827. Stratford Canning, born in London, in January, 1788, was educated as a scholar on the foundation at Eton College, and passed as a King's scholar to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1807 he entered the Foreign Office, and was sent in the following year to Copenhagen, and next to Constantinople, as an attaché, but soon became Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople. In 1814 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, and assisted the Ambassadors at the Congress of Vienna. He was employed as Special Envoy to settle disputes with the United States of America in 1820 and 1823; after which he went on a special mission to Russia for negotiations concerning Greece and the Ionian Islands. In May, 1825, he was appointed Ambassador to Turkey, but resigned that office at the end of 1829, when the Whig Government came in; and the honour of knighthood, with the Grand Cross of the Bath, was then conferred upon him. Lord Palmerston, however, comprehending and approving the foreign policy of George Canning, was quite sensible of the value of Sir Stratford Canning's services. During about ten years, meanwhile, Sir Stratford had a seat in the House of Commons for Old Sarum, Stockbridge, and King's Lynn. He was sent on special embassies to the Ottoman Porte, to St. Petersburg, and to Madrid and Lisbon, in 1831 and 1832. In 1841 he became permanent Ambassador at Constantinople, with a mission also to the new kingdom of Greece. From that period to 1858, with some brief intermission, he was the constant, vigilant, and resolute administrator of British policy in the East. It will not be forgotten that he bore an important part in the discussions which preceded the war with Russia in 1854, and in the local direction of naval and military movements. He was raised to the peerage in April, 1852, and was created a Knight of the Garter in December, 1863. He has declined the Russian and Greek orders, but accepted that which was bestowed by the Sultan of Turkey. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been twice married; in 1816, to Miss Raikes, daughter of a governor of the Bank of England; and, in 1825, to a daughter of Mr. James Alexander, of Somerhill. His son George, heir to the title, was born in 1832.

His Lordship is author of a volume of poems and classical translations, and of a short treatise on the evidences of the Christian religion.

DONCASTER.

"All Heart and No Peel" did not sound like winning a fifty-pound plate, much less a Derby, so Mr. Merry had no sooner purchased a chestnut colt by Stockwell from Marigold in 1871 than he promptly changed his name to Doncaster. The former eccentric title had been given to him by his breeder, Sir Tatton Sykes, and he took the name which he has made so famous from the town where he was sold as a yearling for 950 gs. Owing to an accident, Doncaster was unable to fulfil any of his two-year-old engagements, and made his first appearance in the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes in 1873. His great symmetry and power created a very favourable impression; but he was so big and backward that 33 to 1 was laid against him at the start, and he only finished a poor fifth to Gang Forward and Kaiser. Many people made a mental note to watch for him about Leger time, but it was thought impossible to get him fit for the Derby; so, in a field of only twelve, he actually started at 40 to 1, and his easy victory benefited no one but his astute trainer and the members of the ring. After this triumph, Doncaster was reserved for the St. Leger, in which he was defeated by a head by his stable companion, Marie Stuart; and we believe that whenever they are tried together at home the mare is a little too good for him at weight for sex. The wind-up of his three-year-old career was very inglorious, as, when attempting to give 7lb. to Flageolet in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket, he was beaten by more than a hundred yards, and a fortnight later figured equally ignominiously in the Ascot Derby. A long rest restored him to his best form, and in the Ascot Cup, last season, he ran a dead-heat with Flageolet for second place, the pair being less than a length behind their old opponent, Boiard, who invariably proved more than a match for them. He followed this up by a clever victory over Kaiser, to whom he conceded 7 lb. in the Goodwood Cup, and among the beaten lot were Miss Toto, Barbillion, and Organist. His achievements at Ascot last week are too recent to need recapitulation; but he is probably in better form now than he has ever been in his life, and, though the £10,000 which Mr. Peck, his trainer, gave for him seemed an immense price, we hear that £2000 more has since been offered for him.

At the annual meeting of the Epidemiological Society of London, last week, Mr. Nettleton Radcliffe was elected president of the society in the room of inspector-general Dr. William R. E. Smart, of the Royal Navy, who retires at the close of the session from the chair. Mr. Radcliffe held for several years the office of honorary secretary to the society.

Last week the principal inhabitants of Boyle, Roscommon, gave a testimonial to Colonel O'Connor, V.C., a townsman, who twenty-five years since enlisted in the ranks, and has worked his way upwards with distinction. The presentation cup is of solid silver, about three feet high, with models in silver of a private soldier, a sergeant carrying colours, while on the top is the figure of a colonel in full uniform. A battle scene is represented on the base, and the cup is richly intertwined.

The annual show of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society has been held this week at Portsmouth. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Christian contributed fourteen entries of stock.—At the Norfolk Agricultural Show the Marquis of Exeter took several prizes for shorthorns, and the Prince of Wales took six prizes for Southdown sheep. The show of cattle was a good one. In presiding at the dinner, on Wednesday, the Earl of Leicester spoke in favour of the principle of freedom of contract, and contended that the Agricultural Holdings Bill should be permissive. Having commended to landlords the superiority of leases over yearly tenancies, he advised the adoption of the Premier's first suggestion, to require eighteen months' notice for the termination of a yearly tenancy.—At a meeting of the Cambridgeshire Chamber of Agriculture the Agricultural Holdings Bill was discussed, and it was resolved to petition against the clauses referring to the letting value of land.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bullock, W. T.; Prebendary of Oxgate in St. Paul's Cathedral. Clay, J. H.; Vicar of All Saints', Child's-hill. Cobb, Clement Francis; Vicar of Teston, Kent. Hindley, W. T.; Vicar of Pulloxhill; Rector of Market Rasen. Maguire, R.; Vicar of Clerkenwell; Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark. Maule, George; Rector of Ampthill; Rector of Thoresway. Ridgway, C. J.; Vicar of North Malvern; Rector of Buckhurst-hill, Essex. Shewell, W. M.; Curate of Hawkinge-with-Swinstead, Kent. Vines, T. H.; Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral. Wilmot, J. T.; Curate of Kensington; Rector of Ampthill. Young, W. E. A.; Curate of Portsdown; Rector of Pyecombe.—*Guardian*.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new Church of St. Mary, Chute Forest, which has been mainly erected at the cost of Mr. Thomas Everett Fowle.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber for their fifty-first session, and proceeded with the revision of the fourteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans.

A new church, dedicated to St. Peter, which has been erected in Hoxton-square at a cost of £12,000, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of London, who was accompanied by Bishop Claughton and the Dean of Lichfield.

The Church of St. Luke, at Prestonville, Brighton, was opened for Divine worship yesterday week. At the morning service the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Durnford, preached. The Rev. Mr. Hewet, late of Tunbridge Wells, has been appointed to the incumbency.

The suspension of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Vicar of St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, came into effect on Sunday, when a large congregation filled the church. The sermon, which related entirely to the suspension, was preached by the Rev. A. H. Stanton, senior Curate in charge during Mr. Mackonochie's absence.

Two meetings were held on Tuesday in support of organisations for carrying on church work in London. Another engagement of the day was the annual gathering of the English Church Union in Freemasons' Hall—the Hon. C. L. Wood in the chair. At St. George's Hall the Bishop of Carlisle delivered the first of the course of lectures organised by the Christian Evidence Society.

A large chancel window has been placed in the parish church of Groton, Suffolk, in memory of John Winthrop, who was lord of the manor and patron of the living before he went to America as Governor of Massachusetts, in 1630. The window was made by Daniel Bell, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, and presented to the church by Governor Winthrop's American descendants.

A new church was consecrated, last week, at Esterton, a hamlet in the parish of Market Laverton, by the Bishop of Salisbury. The building, which will accommodate about 280 persons, and which has cost about £1300, has been erected at the sole charge of the Hon. Mrs. Hay. An endowment of £150 has been provided by the will of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, to which Mrs. Hay added £50 a year. The Rev. R. Allsopp is the first Vicar.

At the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, the holy communion was celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted by the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's. In proof of the necessity and importance of the organisation, the Bishop of Hereford, who preached, referred to statistics showing that, out of the whole population of the globe, seven out of every ten persons either had not heard of Christianity or rejected its mission.

At the annual meeting of the friends of the Bishop of London's Fund, held at Sion College, on Tuesday, it was stated in his Lordship's opening speech that a sum of half a million sterling had been collected, 115 churches had been built, and 222 clergymen added to the diocese. It was estimated that if new churches were built at the rate of ten or eleven per annum they might, in course of fourteen years, overtake arrears. With regard to schools, his Lordship expressed an opinion that for the future they must make the best of the board schools.

About £5000 has been subscribed towards the works now progressing in connection with the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral. This amount includes £300 from the Earl of Eldon, £100 each from the Earl of Pembroke and Sir Richard Glyn, 100 guineas from the Right Hon. W. Erle, and £250 from Mr. W. H. Poynder. Active steps are now being taken by the committee towards the reopening of the choir and the restoration of the great transept. The estimated cost of the latter alone is £3595. The restoration of the choir is a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton, and the special subscriptions towards this, including a donation towards a pulpit and interest on deposits, amounted to £9879. Sir Gilbert Scott has the superintendence of the works.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The *Morning Post* is informed that Mr. Thomas Charles Baring, the member for South Essex, has undertaken to rebuild Hertford College, Oxford, and to add considerably to its endowments.

The Mathematical Moderators of Oxford have published the following class list:—Class I.: T. Field, Corpus Christi; E. H. Hayes, Balliol; W. S. King, University; W. R. Macdonnell, Balliol; W. S. Rawson, Christ Church; J. C. Salter, Pembroke; A. B. Walkley, Corpus Christi. Class II.: W. Daniell, Corpus Christi; P. H. Ditchfield, Oriel; D. Edwardes, Magdalen; A. S. Lister, Keble; R. F. Mathias, Jesus; A. W. Oxford, Christ Church. Class III.: W. R. Bradley, Balliol; C. Clementson, Brasenose; C. Drummond, Christ Church; W. F. Rees, Christ Church; R. Richards, Jesus; E. H. Taunton, Magdalen; H. G. Tylecote, New College; H. A. Wasbrough, St. John's. Moderators—C. J. Faulkner, W. H. Laverty, E. F. Sampson.

The list of those examined and approved for the Previous Examination at Cambridge has just been issued. In part 1, which consists of classical subjects, 296 are approved, of whom 142 have passed with credit in the first class. In part 2, which consists of Paley, Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra, 303 have satisfied the examiners, and sixty-eight passed in the first class. Of the candidates in additional subjects 129 have passed, out of 181 candidates. In part 1, 134 failed to satisfy the examiners, and 153 failed in part 2.

The Rugby School speeches were delivered last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous audience, at the Townhall, Rugby. The Rev. Dr. Jex Blake, Head Master of the school, presided.

University College was thronged on Thursday week by upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen who had been invited by the professors to attend the annual conversazione.

Speech-day at the Merchant Taylors' School was celebrated, yesterday week, for the first time in the new hall at the Charterhouse. There was a numerous assembly, and the speeches were of superior merit. In the evening the usual

banquet took place at the hall of the company, in Threadneedle-street. A distinguished gathering of guests were present, including the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other members of the Government.

Prizes were distributed by the Lady Mayoress in St. James's Hall, on Monday, to the successful students in the examinations of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls, the Lord Mayor and other members of the Corporation being present at the ceremony. In the report read by the Rev. A. J. Buss, it was stated that there are 800 girls in attendance, that twenty-six passed the Cambridge local examinations, and four passed the London University examination.

The Rev. M. Price Williams, M.A., has been appointed to the head-mastership of Cowbridge School, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. C. F. Morson; the Rev. Francis Henry Tatham, M.A., assistant master in Westminster School, has been elected head master of Hereford Cathedral School; the head-mastership of the Shettisham Endowed Grammar School, King's Lynn, has been conferred upon the Rev. F. W. H. Palmer, M.A.; and the Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner, M.A., assistant master of Dulwich College, is to be fourth master of St. Paul's School.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday it was resolved to present an address of welcome to the Sultan of Zanzibar in a gold casket of the value of 100 gs.

In reply to a deputation from the Metropolitan Bathing Association, Lord Henry Lennox has renewed the permission granted last season for evening bathing in Victoria Park.

Dr. J. S. Phéne read a paper on Arthurian Symbols and Customs in North and South Britain before the Royal Historical Society on Thursday week.

Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, on Monday, read an interesting paper on sledge-travelling in the Arctic regions before the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

A literary and scientific "at home" of the Urban Club was held in the quaint old hall of the clubhouse, St. John's-gate, yesterday week. There was collected together a great number of distinguished men.

Wednesday's finer weather attracted a considerable number of persons to the Alexandra Park, one of the day's incidents having been the arrival of the coaches of the Four-in-Hand Club, twenty-two in all.

The annual report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint was issued on Tuesday. From this we learn that the year 1874 was not remarkable for any excessive demand for gold or silver coinage, the former having been considerably below the average, and the latter more than one fourth less than in 1873. The demand for bronze coin, however, has greatly increased, and, coming at a time when the Mint was fully occupied in the coining of silver, rendered necessary the execution of a coining of no less than one hundred tons by a private firm.

At the United Service Institution, on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. S. Goode on Mance's Heliograph, an instrument for telegraphing over long distances by means of the sun's rays. It consists of a circular plane mirror, fitted with adjustments for turning it in any required direction, and is made to reflect long and short flashes of light corresponding to the dot-and-dash system of the Morse alphabet. After the paper a discussion followed, in which testimony was borne to the merits of the invention.

The Archbishop of York, on Thursday week, presided over the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Palestine Exploration Fund. According to the report, the work of surveying had gone on uninterruptedly, 1500 square miles having been added to the map. The cost of the exploration during the year was £3500, and the income was £4179. Resolutions were moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Captain R. Burton expressing approval of the action which had been taken by the committee, and the satisfaction with which the meeting heard of the dispatch of a new expedition from America for the survey of the country east of the Jordan.

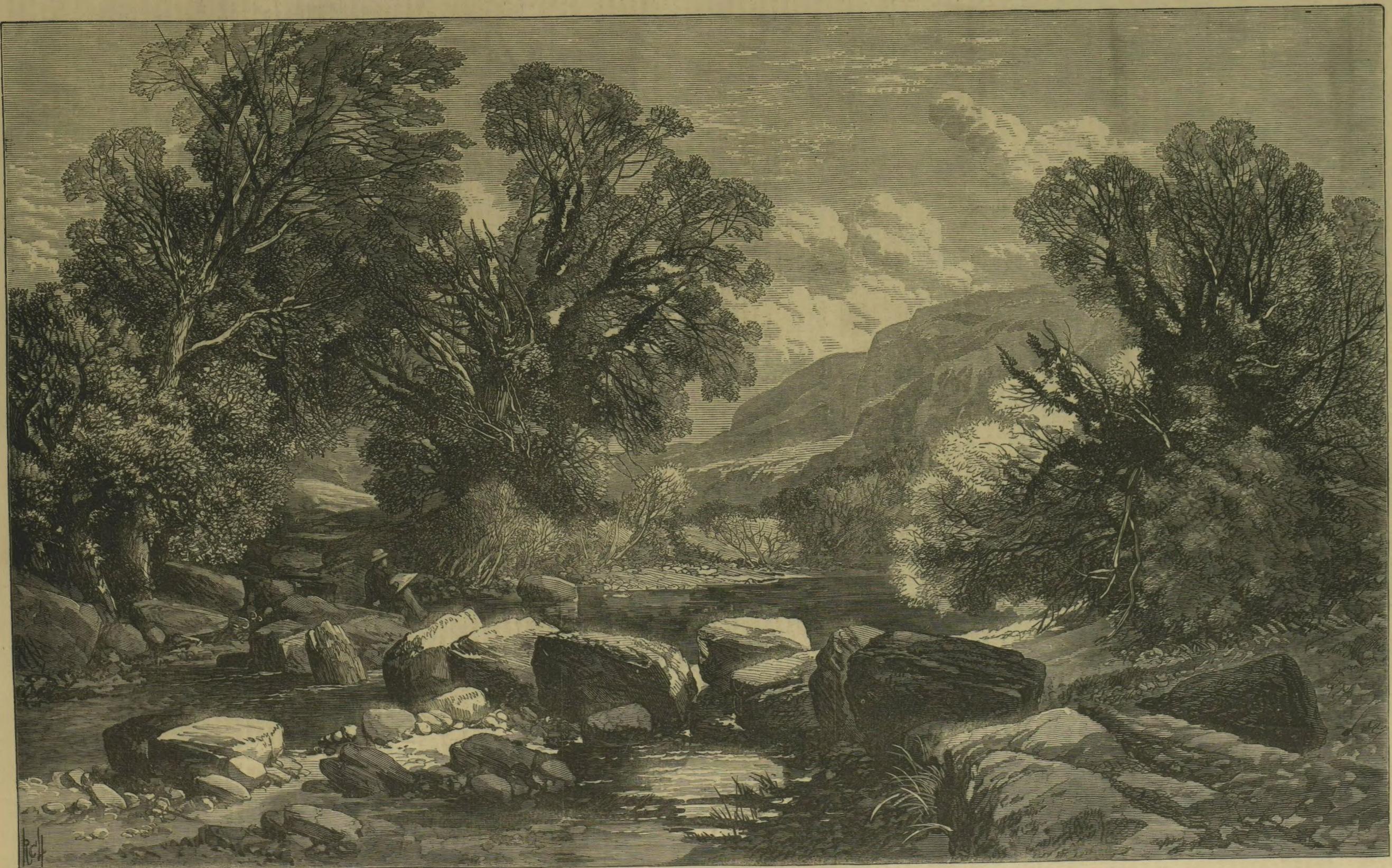
Sir W. C. Trevilian, Cardinal Manning, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson were the chief speakers at the Exeter Hall meeting on Monday, held by the United Kingdom Alliance in support of the Permissive Bill, when resolutions in favour of the principle of "local option" were adopted. The subject was also discussed, the same day, at a conference of delegates of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, who formally protested against the Permissive Bill agitation as unhealthy and venal.—Mr. Cross, at the Home Office, on Tuesday, received a large deputation from the Alliance, and, in reply, while giving the supporters of the measure every credit for their good intentions, said that the opinion of the Government on the subject remains unchanged.

In honour of the Trinity House Corporation and the Conservancy Boards of the Rivers Thames and Lea, the Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House last Saturday. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were among the guests, and spoke to toasts in the course of the evening.—On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Judges at dinner. The toast of the evening was responded to by the Lord Chief Justice.—The Lord Mayor will entertain the members of the Royal Academy and presidents of the learned societies at dinner on Saturday, July 3, in connection with the presentation of the freedom of the City to Sir George Biddell Airy, the Astronomer Royal.—Official intimation has been sent by the Prefect of the Seine to the Lord Mayor that he accepts his Lordship's invitation to the international municipal banquet which is shortly to be given at Guildhall.

There were 2186 births and 1335 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 7, while the deaths were 20 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 19.6 and 20 per 1000, was last week 20.2. The 1335 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 24 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 64 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 31 from diarrhoea. The 70 fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a marked increase upon those returned in recent weeks, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 28. The deaths from fever were 14 below the corrected average weekly number; 4 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The 31 deaths from diarrhoea, including 25 of infants under one year of age, showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and somewhat exceeded the corrected weekly average. The death of an infant was referred to choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two preceding weeks had been 222 and 232, were 180 last week, and were 11 below the average number; 91 resulted from bronchitis, and 50 from pneumonia.



VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER: VILLAGE IN HUMBOLDT BAY, NEW GUINEA.



"A HOLIDAY SPOT." BY F. W. HULME.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In these days it is common that a play at a theatre has a run varying from one hundred to three hundred nights. It seems probable that the most amusing Parliamentary comedy of our times is likely to have some such run. That Wednesday of the year on which the Permissive Prohibitory Bill is brought forward is held to be a festivity by the House of Commons. The principal part is always enacted by the most genuine buffo that can be conceived; that sort of buffo which is far removed from and has no connection with buffoonery, but is a compound of wit, humour, astuteness, and shrewdness in adapting argument and illustration to the object in view. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is only forty-six years of age, he is physically vigorous, and, if the principle of teetotalers be a true one, his dietary habits are calculated to promote longevity; and, as statesmen now flourish greenly as septuagenarians, with prospects of octogenarian existence, there is no reason why the member for Carlisle should not remain a member of Parliament for at least twenty-five, or it may be thirty, years longer. Unless some extraordinary revolutions take place in the opinion of the House, the Permissive Bill is not likely to be passed during all that period, so that future Parliaments may look forward to an annual performance, which has hitherto afforded so much interest and delight, for some time to come. On Wednesday the bill once more came on for second reading; and with the fact that distinguishes him Sir Wilfrid Lawson did not put forth his speech at the early part of the twelve o'clock sitting, when many members who may have been most anxious to hear him were absent, but formally moved the stage of the bill. It fell to Mr. Wheelhouse to furnish that which in theatrical phraseology is called a *lever de rideau*, which goes on while the audience is gathering for the real piece of the evening. It would seem that this gentleman has, not unnaturally, conceived the idea that the proper way to treat this measure is to be comic, and accordingly he made the most painful efforts to be droll, every quasi joke, or what had a family likeness to a joke, seeming to be extracted from his sensorium by a process akin to the drawing of a tooth, and with a like effect on his gestures and the expression of his countenance to that which accompanies that operation. That such a process could be continued for more than an hour was a proof of great endurance and long-suffering. He gave good opportunity to the Radical member for Leeds to try conclusions with him as one of the Conservative representatives of that borough, and Mr. Carter took it in full. Though he has been in the House since 1868, this gentleman has scarcely ever, if at all, mingled in debate; and so now he besought indulgence for his Parliamentary youth and inexperience, which was an artful rhetorical device; for he turned out to be a practised speaker, evidently trained to address audiences under adverse circumstances, and showed that he possessed no small satirical powers, which were whetted and stimulated by politico-personal aversion to Mr. Wheelhouse, whom he roasted unmercifully.

The advent of Mr. Itoebuck, now as ever, is esteemed by the House; and his terseness, the clean cut of his sentences, his pure English, his argumentative keenness, and his incisive illustrations make up a rhetorical whole, which is in curious and agreeable contrast to the voluminousness, the looseness, and the flabbiness which characterise modern Parliamentary speaking. As a trenchant opponent of the bill, he was thought by Sir Wilfrid Lawson a foeman worthy of his steel; and, the House being by that time full and ripe to hear him, that gentleman presented himself. There is no doubt that as regarded his special attributes as an elocutionist his speech was, as ever, a world's wonder; and it sustained his reputation for infinity and variety of humour and the absence of all repetition of previous comicalities. He never produces a jest or a droll illustration twice; and he preserves inviolate that happy faculty of causing his provocatives of merriment to fall naturally and spontaneously from his lips, while he reserves his gravity to a marvel. By some it may have been thought that this his last speech was not the perfect chrysolite which his former ones were, and that in a manner he had discounted it in an address which he delivered to the Temperance Alliance only the evening before. But this is, perhaps, hypercriticism; if he did fail in a small degree, there was enough of his peculiar matter in this speech to have supplied a wilderness of imitators with materials for rhetorical display.

For some little time past the Irish Home-Rule members have been in eclipse, and blatherum-skate has not been continually in the ascendant. One evening, however, Mr. Butt, in his most intensely perfervid style, related, often with tears in his eyes—"tears such as tender lawyers shed"—a romance of the Irish Land Act. With an earnestness which made it appear that he profoundly believed every word which he said, he told tales of landlord wrong and outrage on tenants which at one time were no fiction, but which most people assert are fables as applied to the agrarian situation now; and he fell into that error which tactical advocates always try to avoid—he overstated his case. As it happened, two of the most unquiet spirits amongst the Home Rulers, Mr. Sullivan and Captain Nolan, were absent, worshipping a graven image that was being set up in Dublin; so that after Mr. Butt the debate showed little vitality, and was brought within a moderate compass. It had a feature, however, which consisted in the speech of Mr. O'Sullivan. This honourable member has distinguished himself by indignant protests against the mixing of pure Irish whisky with a spurious and deleterious spirit imported for the purpose from Scotland, and which is so bad that Scotchmen will not drink it, and that is saying a good deal. Now, however, he changed his style, subdued his rugged tones almost to softness, and when dwelling with perfect faith on the terrible picture, which was the emanation of Mr. Butt's vivid imagination, he touched on pathos, such and so great was his manly emotion. Possibly, it was deemed the course most adapted to evince contempt for an assault on the Irish Land Act of the late Government that not a single member of that Ministry was present during the debate. Some of them were there before it began, but they all went away as soon as the subject was imminent, Mr. Gladstone lingering to the last.

Recurrence to an uncongenial subject is, in a manner, forced upon chroniclers of sayings and doings Parliamentary; and therefore, however wearily and dejectedly, it must be mentioned that Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy have been in a state of perpetual simmer. The latter personage has become a constant attendant in his place, and in close proximity to him is always Mr. Whalley—"twin cherries on one stalk." Again and again has the member for Peterborough exhibited his perverse assiduity in bringing the Tichborne case with persistent irregularity before the House, and everlasting the Speaker has had to rebuke him, and the House to endeavour to put him down, but in vain. Like a child's toy, called a "tombola," which consists of the bust of a man, with such a broad and rounded basis that, knock it over as you will, it recovers its equilibrium, and stares at you with ludicrous gravity, Mr. Whalley may be capsized *ad infinitum*, but he inevitably comes up smiling. Then it would seem that Dr. Kenealy has found

a question which is to minister to his passion for notoriety—to wit, a bill for the establishment of triennial Parliaments. Doubtless, he has selected this subject because of its Parliamentary unpopularity, and by consequence of its affording him material for perpetual iteration. On the night on which the bill stood for introduction there was such a rapid exodus when he rose that in two minutes there were some twenty members only left in the House, though there were hundreds in the lobby, not one of whom came back to prevent a count, except that faithful Abdiel of Dr. Kenealy, Major O'Gorman, who burst through all opposition, and came in to save his guide, philosopher, and friend from his fate; but in vain.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Delawarr proposed, but subsequently withdrew, a motion for a Select Committee to inquire respecting the transport of cattle. The second reading of the Union of Benefices (Exeter) Bill was moved by the Bishop of Exeter; but the Lord Chancellor opposed the measure, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Devon, Lord Powis, and Lord Coleridge having made some remarks, it was withdrawn. The report of the Inns of Court Bill was received; the Public Stores Bill was passed through Committee, and the Turnpike Roads (South Wales) Bill was read the second time.

The second reading of the Birmingham Corporation Water Bill was, on Monday, opposed by Lord Hampton on account of certain irregularities; but, after some discussion, it was passed. Lord Lyttelton moved a resolution in favour of the ultimate discontinuance of outdoor relief; but the motion was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, and withdrawn. The report of the Landed Estates Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill was received; the Inns of Court Bill was read the third time; and the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill was passed through Committee.

The Bishopric of St. Albans Bill was discussed and read the second time on Tuesday, and the Metalliferous Mines Bill passed the same stage. At the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, the General School of Law Bill went through Committee, Lord Selborne agreeing that it should not go further. The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill also passed through Committee.

The Artisans' Dwellings Bill and the Landed Estates (Ireland) Amendment Bill were read the third time on Thursday. Their Lordships sat but for a short time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A motion by Mr. Butt, yesterday week, for a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the Irish Land Act of 1870 and its influence on fixity of tenure, after some discussion, was rejected by 108 to 41. Mr. Whalley moved a resolution in favour of altering the practice with regard to committal for contempt of Court. Dr. Kenealy supported, and the Attorney-General opposed, the motion; but the forms of the House prevented it from being put, and the Civil Service Estimates were then considered in Committee.

The Home Secretary stated on Monday, in reply to a question, that it is not intended to legislate this Session on the law affecting the opening of such places as the Brighton Aquarium on Sundays, but that care would be taken to prevent persons concerned from being unduly harassed. The adjourned debate on the Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill was continued for some time, and ultimately the second reading was agreed to. The motion to read the Offences against the Person Bill the second time was opposed by Mr. P. A. Taylor, because it extended the use of the lash, and the debate was adjourned. The report upon the recent votes in Supply was presented. On the vote of £29,253 for the Privy Council Department, Mr. Dilwyn moved that it be reduced by £2000 for scientific investigations, but his amendment was lost by a large majority. The report of Supply was then agreed to. The Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to.

Mr. Cross stated on Tuesday that the Crown had the power by statute to remit penalties in such cases as that of the Brighton Aquarium, but that he should, by legislation this Session, confirm and extend that power. The adjourned debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Land Titles and Transfer Bill was resumed. The House went into Committee on the bill, but progress was immediately reported, and the sitting was suspended shortly before seven o'clock. At the evening sitting Mr. Cope brought forward the subject of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Hampstead, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the matter, which was granted. Dr. Kenealy was introducing a bill for triennial Parliaments when the House was counted out.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill came before the House on Wednesday, upon a motion for the second reading, and, after a long and animated discussion, was rejected by 371 votes to 86.

Colonel Wilson took the oath and his seat on Thursday for West Suffolk. Mr. Horsman gave notice that he will move an Address, praying that her Majesty will take into further consideration the pension granted to ex-Governor Eyre, and the grounds upon which its amount was determined. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. Monk, stated that the Government approved of the decision of the Board of Trade to comply with the request of the Ottoman Government that Captain Tyler should be made a member of the Commission to inquire into the efficiency and sufficiency of the Turkish railway system. The Attorney-General informed Mr. Whalley that he did not intend to appoint a Committee in reference to the question of committal for contempt of Court by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the prevalence of corrupt practices at Norwich. Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy severally complained of the way Norwich was treated by the conduct of the Government. Mr. Bright supported the motion, because he believed that the constituency generally was corrupt. After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to. The Merchant Shipping Bill occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the sitting.

In another part of the paper is announced the arrival in Ireland of a party of American gentlemen for the purpose of competing with Irish riflemen in a shooting-match at Dublin, on the 29th inst. They were warmly received at Dublin as well as at Cork. We understand that the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* have placed at the disposal of the committee who have the management of the forthcoming contest a splendid silver cup, value one hundred guineas, to be shot for according to conditions to be hereafter decided. The cup, which is being specially manufactured by Messrs. Streeter, of 18, New Bond-street, is of massive silver. It is of the Saxon period, with finely-chased descriptive battle-scenes in medallion on each side. The other portions of the cup are chased to match, and enriched with repoussé work. On the top is a finely-modelled figure of victory. The ebonised base has silver ornaments and shields corresponding in design, representing the international match between the American and Irish teams.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Precedence must be given to Her Majesty's Opera this week, on account of the production there of Wagner's "Lohengrin," which was brought out on Saturday with great efficiency and thorough success. As it is but a few weeks since we spoke in detail of the work—on the occasion of its first performance in England at the Royal Italian Opera—we need now only refer to the features of its representation at the Drury Lane establishment. Among the specialties here are the appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, and Signor Campanini as Lohengrin, the former artist having been associated with the character of the heroine in performances of the opera in America, and the latter with that of the hero, both there and in Italy. The assignment of the part of Ortruda to Mdlle. Titien gives special importance to the cast, which is also strong in some other respects.

The acting and singing of Madame Nilsson were characterised throughout by the grace and refinement which are her well-known attributes. These qualities were specially manifested in "Elsa's Dream," which was given with much purity and idealism. Admirable, too, was the delivery of the subsequent love passages, and those expressive of trust in the champion knight, who arrives so mysteriously to combat in her cause. In the more passionate situations, especially in the great duet with Lohengrin in the bridal chamber, and in the closing scene of despair at the enforced departure of her lover, Madame Nilsson sang both with brilliancy and high dramatic power. Of similar importance in the general effect is the performance of Mdlle. Titien, who renders the character of Ortruda—as it should be—almost of equal prominence with that of the heroine. The grand declamation and impassioned acting of this excellent artist were finely displayed in the elaborate scene of recrimination and plotting with her husband, Telramondo; and in the closing situation of the defeat of Ortruda's malice and purposed revenge. Signor Campanini's good cantabile style and avoidance of the prevailing vice of the tremolo were especially welcome in music which so often requires the sostenuto and will scarcely admit of the use of the vibrato. Thus, Lohengrin's address on landing, his "Farewell to the Swan," his love passages with Elsa, and his despairing leave-taking when quitting her for ever on his return to the charge of the "Holy Grail," were given with much effect. Nor were occasional instances of passionate declamation wanting, as in his defiance of Telramondo, and especially in the duet with Elsa, already referred to. As Telramondo, Signor Galassi has enhanced the favourable position which he had already obtained. His singing and acting were highly artistic throughout, and the important scene with Ortruda, which opens the second act, was on the part of both the singers concerned an admirable display of stage vocalisation.

Herr Behrens's powerful bass voice gave imposing effect to the music of the King, and Signor Costa declaimed impressively that of the Herald, the subordinate characters having been also well filled. The chorus-singing was far better than we are accustomed to hear in our theatrical performances; and the enlarged orchestra gave the important instrumental features of the score with great efficiency, exception being taken to the exaggerated force with which some of the brass instruments were blown. The scenery is extremely beautiful—a matter of course, the artist being Mr. William Beverly—and the appointments (armour, costumes, &c.) are of great splendour. In the grouping and other details the skill and experience of Mr. Edward Stirling as stage manager are notably apparent.

The principal singers and Sir M. Costa (who has laboured long and hard in the preparation of the opera) were called before the curtain more than once; and, both during the progress of the performance and at its close, there was every sign of a genuine success. "Lohengrin" was to be given for the second time on Thursday.

"Faust" was the opera on Monday, and "Norma" was performed for the first time this season on Tuesday, when Mdlle. Titien repeated her well-known fine impersonation of the Druid priestess; and Signor Campanini sang with much effect as Pollione—the cast having been otherwise the same as last season. For this (Saturday) evening a repetition of "Semiramide" is announced.

There is little to record of the Royal Italian Opera since our last week's notice of that establishment, where repetition performances have prevailed. "Don Giovanni" was given again on Monday, when Madame Adelina Patti resumed the character of Zerlina. "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given on Tuesday; the sixth performance of "Lohengrin" was announced for Thursday, with the first appearance of Signor Carpi as the hero; Gounod's "Romeo and Julietta" was to be revived (after an interval of seven years) on the following evening; and to-night (Saturday) "Semiramide" is to be performed with a novel cast. Next week will be the last but three of the season.

The performances of French opera, by French artists, at the Gaiety Theatre, are increasing in attraction. Since our last notice, Mdlle. Priola has appeared as Angèle in "Le Domino Noir," with similar success to that which she obtained on her first appearance here as Marie in "La Fille du Régiment." A special feature in the cast of the opera first named is the excellence of M. Joannis's impersonation of the convert porter, Gil Perez. Such quaintness, eccentricity, and rich comic humour are seldom seen in combination, and are still more rare in association with vocal talent. The delivery of the couplets, "Nous allons avoir," called forth repeated special demonstrations of applause, which continued until the second verse was repeated, and were renewed afterwards. The cast was efficiently completed in the other principal characters by Mdlle. De Vaure, Mesdames Gayda and Henault, and MM. Laurent, Barbet, and Sujol. On Saturday Herold's "Zampa" was given, for the first appearance of M. Tournie in the character of the pirate-hero who gives the title to the opera. This gentleman met with great and deserved success. Of his merits, however, we must await another opportunity to speak.

The fourth and last subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place yesterday (Friday) week, when the programme included fine choral performances of sacred and secular pieces, and vocal solos by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. An extra concert is to be given on July 9.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert and that of Signor Arditi were held simultaneously on Monday afternoon—the former in the Floral Hall, the latter at St. George's Hall. Mr. Kuhe's programme comprised performances by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, besides his own pianoforte-playing. Signor Arditi also gave a highly interesting selection, which was contributed to by many eminent performers and conducted by himself with his well-known skill.

The programme of the sixth concert of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, again (on Tuesday) included the co-operation of Signor Papini as leading violinist and Herr Alfred Jaell as pianist. Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat, Schumann's pianoforte quintet, and Beethoven's third

"Rasoumowsky" string quartet were the principal pieces in the selection.

Prominent among the miscellaneous concerts of the week was that (on Tuesday evening) of Miss Josephine Lawrence, whose excellent pianoforte-playing was displayed with great success in various pieces in the classical and brilliant styles. Other concerts announced for this week were those of Mrs. Beesley (the pianist who made so great a success recently at the New Philharmonic concerts), Mr. Louis and Mr. Adolph Ries (as violinist and pianist), Mr. Silas (pianist and composer), Mr. and Mrs. R. Blagrove (the former well known as a professor of the viola and concertina, the latter as a pianiste), and Mr. F. H. Cowen (composer and pianist). Miss Philip's *concert d'invitation* last week was a great success.

The seventh (and last but one) of Mr. Charles Hallé's fifteenth series of pianoforte recitals was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme included Beethoven's *Ieviathan* sonata—that in B flat, op. 106.

This week's Saturday Concert at the Crystal Palace is to consist of a performance of "Acis and Galatea," on the great Handel orchestra.

The second of the Opera Concerts at the Alexandra Palace, this (Saturday) afternoon, is to include performances by several of the principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera.

The last of the New Philharmonic concerts of the season takes place to-day (Saturday), when the selection includes Mendelssohn's "Reformation" Symphony; and Brahms's pianoforte concerto, to be played by Mr. Alfred Jaell.

But one more concert remains to be given, after that of Monday evening, in completion of the sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society. Monday's programme is especially strong, comprising Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, Schumann's overture to Schiller's "Brant von Messina," and Wagner's to "Tannhäuser," a selection from Mr. Sullivan's "Tempest" music, and Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto, to be played by Signor Ludovico Breitner.

A concert of great interest is to be given by Madame Christine Nilsson at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when that eminent singer and other great artists will contribute a series of performances for the benefit of the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. The concert given by Madame Nilsson last year for the same benevolent purpose benefited the institution to the extent of £900.

The annual festival service of the London Choir Association, over five hundred of whose members were present, called together a large congregation within the walls of Westminster Abbey on Saturday. Dean Stanley, who preached, showed how widespread a Christian practice was the introduction of music into the service of public worship; and, in the course of his sermon, made feeling reference to the late Mr. R. Barnby, who had been one of the lay clerks of the Abbey.

The institution hitherto known as "The Church Choral Society and College of Church Music" has been incorporated by special licence under Act of Parliament with the title of Trinity College, London.

A meeting convened by the Prince of Wales, as president of the Society of Arts, was held on Tuesday at Marlborough House, for the purpose of establishing free scholarships for metropolitan students in the National Training School of Music. The Prince of Wales (who presided), the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Mayor were amongst the speakers. During the meeting a letter was read by the Prince of Wales from Mr. Freake, offering to the National Training School, as a free gift, the building which he has erected for its accommodation.

On the same day, upon the invitation of the Duke of Westminster, President of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, a numerous company assembled at a musical performance of the pupils, given by permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Dudley House, Park-lane.

The Duke of Beaufort has consented to become President of the Musical Artists' Society.

Concordia states that the appointment of Succentor and Director of Musical Instruction at Eton College has been offered to Mr. Joseph Barnby.

THEATRES.

Only one novelty has made its appearance since our last issue. The Court Theatre produced on Saturday a new piece, in three acts, entitled "A Nine-Days' Wonder," by Mr. Hamilton Aide, which appears to have made an extraordinary impression. It is a comedy drama, founded upon a novel by the same author. Skillfully constructed, it carries on the interest from one situation to another in a striking and efficient manner. Mr. Hare himself sustains the principal part, a wealthy gentleman, named Vavasour, the proprietor of a mansion called Laurel Bank. A guest of this middle-aged gentleman, a Mrs. Fitzroy (Miss Madge Robertson), excites attention and suspicion. Then there is Vavasour's daughter, Miss Kate (Miss Bessie Hollingshead), who has formed an attachment for a young officer, Christian Douglas (Mr. Kendall). In an interview with Vavasour, the ailing lover explains his peculiar position. He is the son of a mother who has been brought to shame by the misconduct of her husband. That mother proves to be the mysterious Mrs. Fitzroy, who had been an early flame of Vavasour's, and who, on making his re-acquaintance, conjures up in him all the old feelings and gives rise to more than one pathetic situation. Ultimately she reveals to him her story, and, induced by tender consideration for Kate and other motives, determines at length to quit the house, thus making it possible for the young lady and Douglas to secure their happiness by an immediate marriage. There is considerable ingenuity in the plot, and its realisation is intrusted to competent artists. The production may be accepted as the hit of the season.

A new farce was produced at the Adelphi on Saturday, entitled "Painless Dentistry." It is by Mr. Martin Becher, and is sufficiently amusing. There is a lady with three rival lovers, including the Dentist, one of whom roughly pulls out the other's tooth. A further perplexity arises from the same dentist having concealed four thousand-pound bank notes in a pair of old slippers which his daughter had given away, and which notes are ultimately found in his own boots. The young lady and the lucky dentist accordingly discover their elective affinity, and are duly affianced.

It is announced that the Haymarket will close on the 26th inst.

A new drama on "Sappho" has been written by Mr. W. C. Wills for Miss Genevieve Ward, and been performed in Dublin, at the Gaiety, with success.

Dr. W. C. Bennett's well-known "Baby May and Poems on Infants," "The Worn Wedding-Ring and Home Poems," and "Ballads and Narrative Poems" will be reissued by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. on July 1. A library edition, with illustrations, and a people's edition, to match, with the author's "Songs for Sailors," will appear simultaneously.

NEW BOOKS.

As long as we continue to hold India, and as long as we have an interest in the European equilibrium, Russia and all that appertains to it cannot cease to have unusual attractions for Englishmen. And it may be added that a late auspicious matrimonial alliance has tended to increase those attractions. Now, though there are many books—among which may be mentioned a sort of introduction to Russian history and a treatise upon Russian folk-lore, both due to the literary research and ability of Mr. W. R. Ralston—to be found dealing with various aspects, at divers points, of colossal Russia, their number, voluminousness, and price are so great as to repel the seeker after information, to be gathered painfully and expensively from a score or so of separate and independent sources. Gratefully, therefore should be hailed such a volume as *The Land of the Czar*, by O. W. Wahl (Chapman and Hall); for it contains within a very small compass, in comparison with the vastness of its range, an almost incredible amount of desirable fruit from the tree of knowledge. How far the author may be taken as an unquestionable guide and instructor must be decided by those who can pretend to sit in judgment upon him; but when it is stated that he has "for many years resided and travelled in Russia," it will be at once apparent that he has enjoyed advantages which do not always fall to the lot of those who are good enough to favour their neighbours with discourses about Russia and other foreign countries. How extensive is the author's scope will appear from a brief statement of the subjects upon which he touches. He has more or less to say about the geography, the geology, the climate, the zoology, the mineralogy, the ethnology, the sociology, the history, the religion, the languages, and the literature. This is assuredly an instance of much in little. It can scarcely be necessary to state that, under such circumstances, space had to be economised, and the pleasant, though not exactly conspicuous by absence, had to be sacrificed to the useful: in other words, that bare facts, not much adorned by picturesque descriptions, by beautiful sentiments, by striking comparisons, and by the graceful fringe of literary composition, must suffice for the gratification of the inquiring reader. That reader, if he be of the ordinary type, will have learnt, by the time he arrives at the twenty-fourth chapter, to have something more than a vague conception of what is meant by the stupendous Russian empire, geographically, ethnologically, and otherwise considered, and will have cast the eyes of bewilderment and stupefaction over the "ethnological table of the population of the Russian empire," which occupies the whole of the twenty-second chapter. The twenty-third chapter is devoted to a retrospective and introductory glimpse of Russian history; and the author there takes the opportunity of saying that his "own acquaintance with Caucasian affairs emboldens him to assert that the Khivan expedition had not been undertaken a moment too early." Russian history he divides into seven periods, giving a succinct and rapid survey of all and dedicating a chapter to each period. He traces "the first allusion to the existence of a Russian people" back to the Homeric poems, and gives some account of the ancient inhabitants of Russia. The second period extends from 862 to 1015; the third from 1015 to 1238; the fourth from 1238, after the conquest of Russia by the Mongols, to 1462; the fifth from 1462 to 1613 and the election of Michael Romanov to the Czardom; the sixth from 1613 to 1725 and the death of Peter the Great; and the seventh from 1725 and the reign of Catharina I., widow of Peter the Great, to 1855 and the accession of Alexander II., Nicholajevitch, "our" father-in-law, who is said to have "won not only the love of his own nation, but the goodwill and approbation of the whole world."

We next have a chapter touching the Russian Church, about the origin and constitution of which some brief but interesting observations are made. Then follows a chapter dealing with the languages of Russia; and from that we pass, by a natural transition, to the thirty-third and last chapter, which treats of Russian literature. The history of that literature is divided by the author into four periods; the first, that of Byzantine influence, from the ninth century to the latter part of the seventeenth; the second, that of transformation and the commencement of Western influence, from 1675 or 1689 to 1750 or 1762; the third, that of predominating Western influence, under Catharina II. and Alexander, from 1762 to 1825; the fourth, "called by the Russians that of Russian independence and nationality, extending to the present day." In this very instructive chapter the quantity of information given is quite marvellous, if regard be had to the limits of space; and it concludes with a very useful catalogue of certain "modern authors, and such as are living and writing at the present time." And an index gives an air of completeness to what is really, for its bulk, a wonderfully copious volume.

It does not require much of the audacity recommended by Danton to assert that among educated people, wherever English is the vulgar tongue, there prevails a pretty fair knowledge of the name, the character, and the achievements of the late Robert E. Lee, the famous General of the Confederates, among whom he was affectionately known as "Uncle Robert" during the civil war in the United States. And commendation rather than blame is due to the admiring relative who, desirous of perpetuating in the French language the example of so much virtue and heroism, conceived the idea which led to the publication of *The Life and Campaigns of General Lee*, by his nephew, Edward Lee Childe; translated from the French, with the consent and approval of the author, by George Litton, M.A., LL.B. (Chatto and Windus). The translator seems to consider that some plea of justification was required for what may appear to be a rather extraordinary and supererogatory proceeding; but no plea at all would have been necessary had the translated work contained a complete biography, full of new and interesting domestic and personal details. Out of seventeen chapters, however, two only are devoted to the private annals of "Uncle Robert;" the others, though many personal traits are necessarily exhibited therein, are neither more nor less than a history of the various campaigns which culminated in the total collapse of the Confederates. At the same time it may be said that this translation will probably be found more readable, and at the very least not less furnished with trustworthy information, than any other book hitherto compiled with the object of making "the character and achievements of General Lee" as "widely known and appreciated as they ought to be." Such a model, if it be once granted that his choice of sides in the strife was not a most mischievous and dangerous example, cannot be too closely studied.

Travellers and tourists in all quarters of the globe still keep us agreeably occupied with their descriptions of foreign scenery. Mr. Edward Rae, of Birkenhead, has visited *The Land of the North Wind*—by which he means Lapland—and has passed round the North Cape to the White Sea, to the Russian port of Archangel, and to the dreary country of the Samoiedes, towards the farthest verge of Europe. The book which he has made of all this, published by Mr. Murray, is worth reading here in warm summer weather. It narrates two successive voyages and the ensuing journeys overland. The first was in 1873, beginning with the fjord and fjords of Norway, and passing by the Lofoten Isles, then upon the Finmark coast,

ascending the Altenfjord into the heart of Lapland, and coming southward down the Muonio and Torne rivers to the Gulf of Bothnia, so as to return homeward by Upsal and Stockholm. His companion was Mr. H. P. Brandreth, usually called "The Doctor;" and both gentlemen had previously had some experience of travel in those parts. They set forth again, in June, last year, upon a second expedition, going by sea direct to Archangel, and rambling about within the Arctic Circle, mostly on Russian shores, to the close of summer. All this northern travel, for which both gentlemen were prepared by former experiences in that direction, furnishes good store of interesting anecdotes. The author is of a merry mood; he seems very fond of his joke, as well as of new scenes and persons, and of harmless adventures, bearing even disappointments and hardships with good humour. To be sure, he found an antidote for the worst of all torments in a northern summer, the bites of mosquitoes; and this remedy was the outward application of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. At Kautokeino, a Lapp town or village on the Alten, which, perhaps, not many of our readers have ever heard of, the Englishmen were at least very comfortably lodged and fed. The lakes, the rivers, the rocks, and the woods present much very striking scenery along the frontiers of Russian and Swedish or Norwegian Lapland. The little towns of Karesvando and Muonioniska seem to be places where an angler, an artist, or a lounger of idyllic taste might spend a month, we should think, entirely to his gratification. At any rate, it is pleasant enough to follow Mr. Rae's account of this part of his travels; but we cannot say quite so much in favour of his more remote wanderings, last year, around the White Sea, which we should be disposed to leave to the native Samoiedes and to the brown or white bears of that cheerless region.

The recent lectures of Professor Blackie in London and Oxford on the desirability of establishing Celtic chairs in the English and Scotch Universities will have doubtless helped to draw attention to the new, enlarged, and revised edition of Dr. Nicholas's book, *The Pedigree of the English People*, published by Messrs. Longman and Co. The learned doctor has shown that the proportion of Celtic blood in us is much larger than is commonly supposed. His argument is based chiefly on historical, philological, and topographical grounds. He shows also how the influence of the ancient British race affected the development of Early English law, and dwells on the evidence supplied by the physical, mental, and moral qualities of the English. A new chapter of much interest in the present edition is that wherein he disposes of the argument for the annihilation of the ancient Britons, based on the letter to Aetius the Roman Consul and Governor, given by the *Gildas*.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital, Hammersmith-road, was held, on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Alexander (secretary) announced that subscriptions amounting to over £500 had been promised.

The annual meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held, on Tuesday evening, at the offices, Laurence Pountney-hill, Mr. Alsager Hay Hill in the chair. The report showed that the society had made considerable progress during the year, there being in hand a sum of £159.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, presided at the anniversary dinner of the Corporation of the Royal Caledonian Asylum on Wednesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, and, in making an appeal on behalf of the institution, spoke in praise of it, and expressed his warm interest in Scottish affairs.

The forty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, Mr. John Kemp Welch in the chair. The evening's subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1000.

A fête, possessing varied attractions, given in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution, was held on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, when a special programme of amusements was provided for the benefit of the railway employés and their families, who attended in large numbers.

The Metropolitan Contractors and Master Town Carmen's Provident Institution celebrated its twelfth anniversary by a dinner and ball at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday. The dinner was presided over by Colonel Makins, M.P., and there were about 250 guests. The contributions towards the funds of the association exceeded £200.

A bazaar has been held this week at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, in aid of the organisation known as the French Works of Charity near Leicester-square, and £2000 realised.

Resolutions expressing the desirability of removing the establishment of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society from Streatham-hill into the country, and empowering the council to purchase a new site and erect suitable buildings thereon, have been passed by a general court of the governors.

The banquet in aid of the funds of the Belgian Benevolent Society will be held to-day at Willis's Rooms at six o'clock. Baron Solvyns, the Belgian Minister, will take the chair, and his Excellency will be supported by members of both Houses of Parliament and a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The annual collections on behalf of the funds of the metropolitan hospitals were made on Sunday in the places of worship belonging to the various denominations. At St. Paul's the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation attended the service, at which the Reverend Canon Miller preached on behalf of the fund. Among other preachers were the Archbishop of York at Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of Ely at Whitehall, and the Bishop of London at St. James's Chapel Royal. The following are some of the larger amounts collected:—St. Paul's Cathedral (coin collected, exclusive of cheques), £150; Westminster Abbey (including a cheque for £100 from Mr. O. E. Cope, M.P.), and one for £105 from the Duke of Buccleuch, £440; St. James's, Piccadilly, £196; Temple Church, £209; St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, £132; Church of the Annunciation, Chisellhurst, £250; St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, £190; St. Matthew, Bayswater, £132; Quebec Chapel, £318; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £261; St. Andrew's, Wells-street, £180; Christ Church, Highbury, £100; Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge, £194; Messrs. Moody and Sankey's services at Camberwell, £182; Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, £145; St. Michael and all Angels, Paddington, £143; St. James's, Westmoreland-street, £131; Regent-square Presbyterian Church, £110; St. Peter-le-Poer, Old Broad-street (including a donation of £105 from the Drapers' Company), £126; Metropolitan Tabernacle, £167; the Great Synagogue, Portland-place, £300. In the Jewish synagogues the collections were made on Saturday last.—For the Hospital Saturday collections, which are to be made on July 31, 2400 boxes have been placed in taverns and coffee-houses and elsewhere, and 5000 street cards and books have been issued.



EMBARKATION OF ARTILLERY IN RAILWAY TRAINS IN INDIA.

ARTILLERY IN RAILWAY TRUCKS.

Some months ago trials were made at different places in India in embarking batteries of horse and field artillery in ordinary luggage-vans at railway stations. This was done at first in the same way as the Spanish cavalry were represented performing that operation in one of our Illustrations on the 18th of last March. But it was found that several hours were required for the task, as some of the horses gave considerable trouble, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the most obstinate could be got in at all. This led to the experiments to be here described, which have lately been carried out at Meean Meer, in the Punjab, under the orders and at the suggestion of Major-General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., commanding the Lahore Division. The Government had granted a small sum in aid of the expenses incurred, while the railway authorities offered some practical suggestions and carried out the arrangements required.

Fifteen railway trucks were altered by having doors made at their ends, in addition to the ordinary side openings. The two kinds of trucks most in use on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway were selected. Eleven were high-sided without roofs, to be used for the horses; and four low-sided trucks—such as are generally employed for the conveyance



PRINCIPAL OBSERVATORY, CHULAI POINT, SIAM.

of rails, and of various bulky goods—were chosen for the guns and waggons. The eleven high-sided trucks were altered so that nearly the whole of each of their ends could be opened—the upper part with folding doors; the lower with a flap which folds down; there being, so to speak, three doors at each end. The flap, with a wooden block attached underneath it, rested upon the buffers and just reached their ends, so that if two trucks were coupled together, with the folding doors open and the flaps let down, there was a continuous flooring from one truck to another, and the folding doors would serve the purpose of sides, to prevent horses from escaping when being led over the buffers. By this means a row of trucks with all the end doors open presented the appearance inside of a continuous gangway. A portable sloping wooden platform or ramp afforded easy access to an end truck from the level of the rails.

The low-sided trucks, used for the guns and waggons, were similarly altered, except that the whole of each of the ends would let down as a flap, and there were no folding doors. Stronger platforms or ramps, one of girder iron, were made for the guns and waggons to run up into the trucks.

The method of embarking half a battery of horse artillery was as follows:—The train was drawn up with the eleven high-sided trucks together, and the four



NO. 1 OBSERVATORY, CHULAI POINT, SIAM.



CAPTAIN LOFTUS'S BEACON, CHULAI POINT, SIAM.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

low-sided trucks behind, as well as other carriages. The leading high-sided truck was then uncoupled from the carriages in front of it, and the engine proceeded with them fifty or sixty yards. At the same time, the last high-sided was uncoupled from the leading low-sided truck; and the latter, together with the trucks behind it, was pushed seventy or eighty yards to the rear. The brake-van was also uncoupled from the last low-sided truck and was moved some yards still further to the rear. The order was then given to place four ramps, one at each end of the two rows—that is to say, both of the high-sided and low-sided trucks—and to open all the doors, except the inner doors of the centre trucks of each row. When this was done the horses were led up the ramps at each end of the row of high-sided trucks, and the guns and waggons were hauled up at each end of the row of low-sided trucks. This is shown in the sketch by Mr. Howard, R.A., which we have engraved. Six horses, in two rows of three facing each other (a soldier standing by every horse), were put into each truck. When the trucks were full the doors were shut up in succession. Meanwhile three guns and three waggons were put into the four low-sided trucks. This was all done under twenty minutes, only eleven minutes and a half being taken in the embarkation of sixty-six horses, all harnessed. In thirty-one minutes the train was ready to move, including replacing of the ramps and the shunting. The disembarkation of horses took seven minutes; the guns were out and below the embankment and ready to move off in twenty-five minutes. This was the first day's practice.

Those who have seen what difficulty there often is in getting an obstinate horse into an ordinary horse-box will understand that the business was very quietly done by this new arrangement. Upon some other occasions siege-pieces, three 18-pounder guns and three 8-inch howitzers, which, together with their carriages, each weigh nearly four tons and three tons respectively, were hauled into

six railway trucks in forty-two minutes, and out again in nineteen minutes. This included placing and repacking the ramps, and also the time required to run up to and off the railway embankment. The bullocks to draw the guns were at the same time led into and out of the high-sided trucks.

The native cavalry, 11th Bengal Lancers, were also practised at this work. They managed to get eighty-eight of their horses and troopers into the eleven waggons in thirteen minutes and a half, and disembarked them in five minutes and a half. Sixty-six were embarked, six in each wagon, head to head, in six minutes five seconds, and were disembarked in three minutes forty-five seconds. Ramps were replaced and packed in three minutes.

Generally the troops were embarked and disembarked at the same spot; but one day the half battery of horse artillery, fully equipped, was taken some four miles down the line and there disembarked in thirty-one minutes, the first gun having been fired from the line of rail in six minutes and a half from the time the train stopped. The sixty-six horses on this occasion were disembarked in seven minutes and a half. On another day the six heavy pieces, 150 infantry, and forty cavalry went to Umritsur, which is about thirty miles distant; when within about two miles of the town the cavalry and infantry were disembarked, and immediately began scouring the country. The guns were soon after taken out, manœuvred a short distance, and were brought into action, firing salvoes against the city with the guns in five hours from the time they left the gun-sheds at Mean Meer. The troops returned the same evening to cantonments, after several hours' rest during the heat of the day, the heavy guns being re-embarked in thirteen minutes; and in twenty minutes from the time the order was given the whole force—six heavy guns with bullocks, forty cavalry, and 150 infantry—were ready to move out of Umritsur.



THE LATE M. DE REMUSAT, FRENCH STATESMAN.

It may be observed that one of the trucks was fitted with an experimental roof of corrugated iron (see Engraving), intended to protect the men and horses in some degree from the heat of the sun. This was not found to be any hindrance to the horses in entering the train.

Such is the new method; and it appears to have great advantages, the chief being the very great rapidity of embarkation and the power of doing so at any part of the line, thus leaving the railway platforms clear for the loading of commissariat and otherstores. The only drawback would be the expense, but that does not seem to be great compared with the advantages obtained. Mr. Bignal, the locomotive superintendent of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, has roughly estimated that new carriages, as strong as the old ones, provided with end doors, &c., would cost about £10 apiece more than the present ones. As the value of a truck is about £150, this is only an increase of less than seven per cent. At the present time the State railway from Lahore to Peshawur is under construction, and it would appear a great advantage to have wagons and trucks of this or a similar kind made for a line of which the *raison d'être* is a purely military one. We believe Sir Charles Reid has made suggestions touching the new line for the consideration of Government.

THE LATE M. DE REMUSAT.

This distinguished French scholar and politician, who died on the 6th inst., was seventy-eight years of age. Count Charles François de Rémusat belonged to the Constitutional or Orleanist party, but was a close follower of M. Thiers. He held office as Minister of the Interior in 1840. After that period he returned to his literary and philosophical studies, which had occupied his earlier years, but still continued to sit in the Chamber. He was a member also of the National Assembly after the Revolution of 1848, and supported General Cavaignac. The *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon obliged M. de Rémusat to leave France, and when he came back it was to remain in private life till after the defeat and fall of the Emperor Napoleon III. In August, 1871, at the urgent request of M. Thiers—having previously refused to be Ambassador at Vienna—he consented to succeed M. Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a candidate for the department of the Seine in April, 1873, but was defeated by M. Barodet, the dismissed Mayor of Lyons, which led to the fall of M. Thiers's Government. M. de Rémusat, however, was elected to the National Assembly in October of that year.

The portrait of M. de Rémusat is from a photograph by Messrs. Bacard, of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle.

LAW AND POLICE.

Counsel having been heard in the Court of Exchequer in the amicable suit to determine the question of law as regards the opening of the Brighton Aquarium on Sundays, the Lord Chief Baron expressed himself as most reluctantly obliged to decide that the proprietors of the Aquarium were liable to penalties under the Act, but said he hoped this result would lead to an amendment of the law. The other Judges concurred in the decision. In consequence of this judgment the Aquarium is to be closed on Sundays.

In the second division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the question was discussed of granting a new trial in the case of "Johnston v. Dilke." The Lord Justice Clerk said he thought there was no justification for the high damages given by the jury, amounting to £1275. It was impossible to avoid granting the new trial on that ground, but he thought a reasonable sum might be named for acceptance by the pursuers, instead of having the case reopened. Lord Neaves thought the amount of damages utterly unjustified by the evidence. In his opinion the sum was outrageous. Mr. Fraser, for the pursuers, said he was in the hands of the Court as to the amount of damages which ought to have been awarded in the former trial. The Court thereupon assessed the damages at £100, and, on a motion by the defendants' counsel, allowed them half their expenses in connection with the discussion of the motion for a new trial.

The Lords Justices have decided that the effect of an order of discharge, in liquidation proceedings, is to set free at once all the after-acquired property of a debtor.

A receiver has been appointed by the Bankruptcy Court to the estate of Mr. Edward Corry, merchant, whose liabilities are estimated at £200,000.—The failure is announced of Messrs. Alexander Collie and Co., of 17, Leadenhall-street, and of Manchester, with liabilities estimated at £3,000,000. The acceptances of Messrs. Shand and Co., East India merchants, have also been returned. The liabilities will probably exceed £250,000. As a result of the failure of Messrs. Collie and Co., Messrs. Rainbow, Holberton, and Co., of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, have suspended payment. The cheques of Messrs. Wilson and Armstrong, of Aldermanbury, and of Messrs. Robert Benson and Co., have also been returned. The liabilities of the latter are estimated at a million sterling.

On a second petition being presented to him by a creditor, Vice-Chancellor Hall has made an order for the compulsory winding up of the Air Gas Company (Limited).

An action for libel against the publisher of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* was heard before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, on

Wednesday. Mr. Brighten, who appeared for Messrs. Aston, the prosecutors, said that the alleged libel was published in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of May 1 last. In an article referring to a greyhound named Girl in Blue, the property of a Mr. Wadham, there occurred the following passage:—"Rather more than two years ago she (the greyhound) was stolen. The owner gave her up for lost. Just at the close of last year Mr. Wadham was driving along the Tottenham-court-road when his little girl caught sight of the dog following a cart, and at once called out 'Blue! Blue!' to which Girl in Blue at once responded with every demonstration of affectionate recognition, in spite of the counter-appeals of the man Aston, who was with her, and who repeatedly called her by the name of 'Nell,' by which she had gone for the preceding two years. Mr. Wadham had the utmost difficulty in recovering his dog, even to the extent of bringing the matter into court before Mr. Hamm; and even then the scoundrels succeeded, out of revenge, in poisoning the dog before she was handed over to her rightful owner by the magistrate's order." Mr. Vaughan said he did not think that the objectionable parts of the libel could be proved to refer to the complainants; and Mr. Montagu Williams, on behalf of the newspaper, said he was prepared to say that the Astons were not meant by the word "scoundrels." It was not in any way meant to apply to them. After some conversation between the counsel, Mr. Vaughan said the summons would be dismissed, on the understanding that a full report of the present proceedings should, as promised by Mr. Williams, appear in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. On the application of Mr. Brighten, £2 2s. costs were allowed.

A foreigner has been fined 40s. and costs at Marlborough-street for furious riding in Rotten-row.

The Hammersmith magistrate has had before him several School-Board prosecutions against parents who had neglected to send their children to school, in most of the cases fines being inflicted.—For having absconded from an industrial school the Hammersmith magistrate has committed two boys for three months, and ordered them to be detained in the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory, Leicestershire, for five years.

On the hearing at the Guildhall of a charge of burglary against Arthur Grüber, who had broken into and robbed a private hotel, it was shown that the prisoner was arrested through the bravery of Mary Simcox, a servant, and the presiding Alderman ordered her to be rewarded. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A lad has been fined 20s. for using a catapult in Hyde Park.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, the late steward to the City Liberal Club was acquitted on the charge of having robbed the contractors to that establishment; John Coglin, who had assaulted two police-constables, was sentenced to six months' hard labour; and Henry Schwertengen, for a libel on his former employer, was condemned to two months' imprisonment.

Two men, named Needle and Pullen, were tried at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, for having robbed a woman of her watch in the street, and were sentenced to six and nine months' hard labour respectively, with two years' police supervision. For stabbing his wife, John M'Carthy was sent to prison with hard labour for eighteen months.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. According to the report of the Commissioners of National Education, which has recently been issued, there were, on Dec. 31 last, 7257 schools in operation, being ninety-three more than in 1873. The number of children on the rolls who made any attendance was 1,006,511, which was 31,815 over the previous year. The average daily attendance was 395,390, which was 31,815 more than in 1873. The Commissioners explain the irregularity of the attendance by the habit, and in most cases the necessity, of employing the children during certain seasons in farm work. They have endeavoured to make other schools attractive, and the system of payment by results has acted as a stimulus, and there has been a decided improvement in the attendance. There were eighty-five schools struck off the rolls, chiefly for insufficient attendance, and five schools suspended. The number of warranted schools is 5356. There are 1252 clerical and 204 lay Roman Catholic managers, 261 clerical and 363 lay Protestant Episcopal managers, 328 clerical and 178 lay Presbyterian managers, 88 clerical and 42 lay members of other denominations, and 207 official lay managers. There are 4741 schools under Roman Catholic clerical management. Over 79 per cent of the pupils in attendance are Roman Catholic, 11 per cent Presbyterian, and over 8 per cent Protestant Episcopal. The average daily attendance in the model schools was 8619; in 1873 it was 8654. The number on the rolls is larger. During the year 528 teachers, of whom 186 were trained in Dublin at the public expense, were withdrawn.

Never did the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society present a more inviting appearance than on Wednesday, when the second summer flower show was held. The Sultan of Zanzibar, Prince Teek, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were amongst the distinguished visitors. The bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards entertained the company with a well-chosen selection of music.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The sixtieth general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society was held last week in the Great Hall, Christ's Hospital—the Rev. G. C. Bell, Head Master of the hospital (in the absence of the Lord Mayor), presiding.

Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., offered a few observations upon various old charters and records relating to the hospital; Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., following with a paper upon the archaeological history of Newgate and the neighbouring wards. He (Mr. White) differed entirely from the late Mr. Black and other writers, believing that the Romans never did occupy this portion of London. No Roman remains had ever been found in the neighbourhood, while not one bit of the wall of London ever was erected by the Romans, being of a later period. In support of this, they had discovered in St. Paul's the remains of a large Roman cemetery, which never was to be found within a Roman settlement. Again, Messrs. Tyler and Sons, during recent alterations, had come across a portion of the old Roman wall, the only portion of which archaeologists had had an opportunity of examining the foundations of, and these, undoubtedly, were not Roman. More recently, large markets were held near the site of the present hospital, and extracts from the City records for the regulation of them were read by him. Also, here was the monastery of Grey Friars, one of the most magnificent in England, which, with other lands and buildings, was bequeathed by Henry VIII. to the Christ's Hospital foundation, and but very few remains of the old structure were to be found. The Rev. T. Hugo dissented from Mr. White as to who erected the wall of London, maintaining it to be of Roman origin, the portion discovered by Messrs. Tyler and Sons being of more recent addition. After a few observations from Mr. Crace, the chairman read a paper upon the present state of the hospital and the dates of the different additions, concluding with a description of the ancient customs with which the name of the hospital is associated.

The society then visited the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, one of the most ancient churches in London, and an admirable description of the monuments and points of interest was given by the Rev. G. A. Marshall.

The Christian Evidence Society, which held its annual meeting at Willis's Rooms on the 3rd inst., under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby, has initiated a course of lectures, the first of which was delivered, on Tuesday, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, by the Bishop of Carlisle, who selected as his subject, "The Evidences for the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures."

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The Two Worlds. 4



SYED BARHASH BIN SAID, SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.



THE ARCTIC SEARCH-SHIP PANDORA.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH SHIP PANDORA.

The Pandora, three-masted schooner, originally a despatch-vessel belonging to the Government, one which was purchased a few months ago from the Admiralty for private Arctic exploration, is now lying in the inner dock at Southampton, after having undergone a thorough overhaul and refit at the hands of Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., of Northam, near Southampton. She will leave England about the 23rd inst.; and, as Lady Franklin is understood to be largely interested in her equipment, the Pandora will probably follow in the footsteps of M'Clintock in search of further remains of Sir John Franklin. The Pandora was built at Portsmouth Dockyard, in 1861, and was supplied with engines by Messrs. C. A. Day and Co., of Northam. They are direct-acting horizontal-jet condensers, of 80 nominal horse-power, and working up to about 400. The diameter of the cylinder is 32 in., and the length of stroke 18 in. The vessel, which is propelled by a feathering screw, is 25 ft. across the beam and 150 ft. long, being of 439 tons burden, builders' measurement. She made a trial of her machinery two or three weeks ago, after having had her boilers lifted and repaired and her engines remounted and renovated, with satisfactory results. She proved herself a quick steamer. Her boilers were only worked up to 16 lb. on the square inch, and with the same pressure on the safety-valve she made from 75 to 80 revolutions a minute, and attained a speed of 8½ knots. Although she has not undergone the same transformations as the Alert and the Discovery, the Pandora has yet been specially adapted for her cruise among the ice in the North-West Passage. She has been entirely denuded of her upper sheathing, and in its place her sides have been protected from 2 ft. above the water-line to the keel with ten streaks of 4½-inch American elm plank fastened securely together; her bows have been strengthened with iron straps, plates, and cleats; and she has been further defended against a nip in the floe by iron beams amidships. She has been completely re-caulked, re-rigged, and painted outside and in. Mr. John White, who supplied the boats to the Arctic expedition, has likewise supplied the Pandora's boats. The new sledges (for the exploration of King William's Land) have been procured by Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co. Her rudder has been fitted with a port-guard formed of brass, and weighing 2½ cwt.; and though her propeller is detached by means of the ordinary banjo frame, it can be easily lifted by means of a steel-wire pin.

The Pandora will be commanded by Lieut. Allen Young, R.N.R., and Lieut. Lillingston, R.N. Mr. Young, we learn from the "Arctic Navy List," entered the merchant service in 1846. He commanded the Marlborough, East Indiaman (1500 tons), twice round the world in 1853-4, and the Adelaido, steam-troop-ship, during the Crimean War. He was also sailing-master of the Fox, under M'Clintock, from 1857 to 1859. He commenced his travelling work by laying out a dépôt, between Feb. 15 and March 3, in a gale of wind, and with the thermometer averaging 40 to 48 below zero. The mercury was frozen all the time. On his return, he started for Fury Beach to get some stores which had been left by Parry, and was absent from March 18 to the 28th. He was attacked with snow blindness. Starting on April 7, he traced the south and west shores of Prince of Wales's Sound. Provisions running short after thirty-eight days, he was compelled to send the men and tent back, but proceeded with one man and the dogs for forty days longer, sleeping each night in a hole in the snow. He attempted to cross the M'Clintock Channel, and went about forty miles from the land, the ice being frightfully heavy. He reached the ship on June 7, after an absence of seventy-eight days. He next went to explore Peel Sound, from June 10 to the 28th. He then connected Osborn's with Browne's furthest, and discovered 380 miles of new coast-line. On Feb. 24, 1862, he became a Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve. Lieutenant Young also commanded the Fox in the North Atlantic Telegraph Expedition in 1862, proceeding to Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. He also commanded the Quantung gun-boat, belonging to the European Chinese Navy, 1862-4, and was a commissioner to the Maritime Congress at Naples in 1871. He gave his name to Allen Young Point, lying to the extreme south-west of Prince of Wales's Land. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and has written, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, a narrative of Arctic explorations.

THE OBELISK AT ALEXANDRIA.

The removal of the Egyptian obelisk the twin of "Cleopatra's Needle" from the shore at Alexandria, where it lies prostrate, to England, has been during the past thirty years an intermittent subject of public attention, both in and out of Parliament. It was given to the English nation by Mahomet Ali; but our Government have been deterred by the supposed heavy cost from bringing it home, and actually went so far as to intimate to the Egyptian Government that we should reject the present. Major-General Sir James Alexander, who is taking an active interest in the subject, has ascertained that the Khedive is not only still willing to give it to us, but would be pleased to facilitate its removal to London. It is well known that when the Roman legions had conquered the East they brought more than a dozen of these characteristic relics of ancient Egypt to decorate their Imperial city. France also, under Napoleon I., following in the Roman footsteps, transported the obelisk of Luxor to Paris, where now, on its pedestal in the Place de la Concorde, it forms the finest monument of the French capital. The inscription on the pedestal there records the details of its transit, and states the cost at £80,000. Of course, the amount of cost is that which alone influences our decision about the one at Alexandria. It is a block of syenite, 68 ft. 7 in. long, and 7 ft. wide at the base; its estimated weight is 200 tons. No one but Professor Piazzi Smyth would scruple to see this splendid monolith adorning Palace-yard or the Thames Embankment. Every scheme, however, yet proposed for its removal involves its being dragged through Alexandria, or the equally costly and impracticable course of dredging a navigable channel to admit of the approach of a specially-prepared vessel. But Mr. John Dixon, iron merchant, of Laurence Pountney-hill, City, now comes forward to propose a method of overcoming the difficulty. He has repeatedly, acting with his brother, an engineer resident in Egypt, examined the place where this obelisk lies; and an idea has occurred to them by which to utilise the appliances of the present day, in order to effect its removal at an insignificant cost. The following explanation is given, supplied to us by Mr. Dixon: "The obelisk lies at the foot of an old quay wall, about fourteen feet above the level of the sea. The water washes the foot of the wall, and the bed of the sea slopes gradually away, with a fine sandy bottom, into a depth of twelve feet, at a distance of some seven hundred feet from the wall; thence it rapidly deepens. A few stones here and there, which could easily be removed, alone break the uniformity of the ground. We therefore propose to drag away the sand; to pull down the old wall, the debris of which would form an embankment into the sea; to build round the obelisk a wrought-iron cylinder, securing it at intervals with diaphragms and timber packing; thus to construct, in fact, a large boiler, 14 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and about 90 ft. long,

foresight. An outlay of £5000 will place it on the Thames Embankment; another £5000, at the outside, will provide a handsome pedestal and erect the obelisk on it.

"Objectors have asserted," adds Mr. Dixon, "that the stone is damaged. At the suggestion of General Sir James Alexander, my brother has had it uncovered. He finds, as might reasonably be imagined, that it is in capital preservation. The hieroglyphics are sharp and clear—a finer one, in fact, than that still standing alongside, doubtless owing its preservation to its bed of dry sand, which has protected it from the ruthless hands of relic-hunting tourists. My brother took the dimensions, and found it to have a total length of 66 ft. 3 in.; the pyramidal apex being 6 ft. 3 in., the base 6 ft. 9 in., and the top of the shaft 4 ft. 8 in. square. The weight is, therefore, 160 tons." Mr. Dixon finally observes, "A Conservative Government is even more careful of the national funds than a Liberal one; and I think, if this splendid monolith is ever to assume its position as a national monument, it must be done by private enterprise. Have we no gentlemen whose public spirit and munificence will prompt them to this undertaking? If they would come forward, this obelisk might soon be brought to England and presented to the nation."

Our Illustration shows "Cleopatra's Needle" standing erect, with the prostrate obelisk beside it.

THE CHALLENGER'S VISIT TO NEW GUINEA.

The scientific surveying voyage of H.M.S. Challenger over the principal oceans of the globe has been frequently described and illustrated by Engravings in our Journal. We are indebted to Mr. John James Wild for the photographs and accompanying letter.

"In the afternoon of Feb. 23 we sighted Mount Cyclops, in Papau, or New Guinea. This is a high serrated ridge, rising 6000 ft. from the level of the sea, and covered with dense tropical forest up to its summit. Shortly afterwards Cape Caillié and Cape Bonpland came into view. They are two rocky bluffs which mark the entrance to Humboldt Bay, so named by Dumont d'Urville, who, in command of the *Astrolabe*, visited this part of Papau in August, 1827. The only other visit recorded is that of the Dutch war-steamer *Etna*, which anchored here in 1858, and established friendly relations with the natives. Opposite Mount Cyclops rises Mount Bougainville, over 4000 ft. high. This was our first view of the shores of New Guinea, and we gazed with profound interest at what seemed to be the portal, as it were, to the most unknown, and up to this date least explored, region of the earth. The obstacles which are said to bar access to the interior of this continent are fevers, impenetrable forests, and swarms of hostile cannibals; but our experience contradicts more or less these discouraging reports. The fevers will be found restricted to certain localities; the cannibals, under judicious treatment, will turn out to be very intelligent men, not unskilled in the arts of peace; and the difficulties of locomotion may be overcome by exploring the great rivers which are known to reach the coast from the interior. For several days previous to our arrival at Humboldt Bay the sea was strewn with trunks of trees, brought down by the river Amborouh, which forms the delta terminating in Point d'Urville, and is supposed to drain the northern slopes of the Charles Louis Mountains. It was dark as we anchored off Cape Bonpland, and at first the only signs of natives were the numerous lights which formed a kind of illumination all round the shores of the bay. After a while some voices were heard alongside, and by the sudden flash of a bluelight we observed a canoe manned by a few dark forms, clad only in their ornaments, consisting of white cockatoos stuck in their woolly hair or a wreath of bright scarlet flowers (*Ibiscus*).

"At daybreak (Feb. 24) the ship was surrounded by about eighty canoes, each manned by half a dozen savages, armed with bows, arrows, spears, and stone hatchets. We intended to exchange our anchorage for one further up the bay. As the screw made its first turn the natives near it pointed their arrows at it, as if they expected some enemy to rise from the foaming waters. Slowly our good old ship steamed up the bay, followed by all the canoes on starboard and port, doing their best to keep pace with us. At this moment the scene before us was probably the most novel and most impressive of all we had witnessed in the course of this expedition. Above a sunny sky swept by a fresh morning breeze; in the background the hilly shores of the bay, covered with the most luxuriant foliage, the trees crowding down to the water's edge and dipping their boughs into the white breakers; around us a moving mass of dark brown figures, some decked with leaves, flowers, and birds' feathers, others in all the savage glory of war-paint, breastplates, bows and arrows—all joining in a monotonous chant in unison with the sound of the conch-shells; in the centre the Challenger, at this moment the only representative of Western civilisation in this rarely-visited region, a period of 2000 years of progress separating us from the people we had come to see. In fact, as further observation showed us, we were in the midst of the stone age. Spears and arrows pointed with stone were their only means of defence, their stone hatchets their only tool wherewith to carve their canoes and build their houses. The accompanying sketch represents a village situated at the back of Point Caillié, built on piles a short distance from the shore, and quite realising our idea of the lake villages discovered some years ago in Switzerland. After we had anchored in view of this village a lively trade sprang up between the ship's company and the savages. To one unfamiliar with the South Sea trade it was rather a surprising spectacle to see an armful of weapons, belts, necklaces, and earrings, the result of many days' patient labour, exchanged for a few pieces of rusty iron hoop or a string of beads. In the afternoon the steam-pinnace started for the village, some canoes in vain trying to follow her. A few natives who appeared on the wooden platform which connects the different huts at first assumed a threatening attitude; but as we came closer they seemed convinced of our peaceful intentions, and willingly lent their canoes for effecting a landing on the beach. As we left the village we noticed a few people of the fair sex, their hair cut short, and their only garment a kind of apron of palm-leaves. Personal ornament seems to be the almost exclusive privilege of the men. The natives in the several villages round Humboldt Bay have a dark brown skin; they are rather short, but otherwise well formed, with woolly hair usually stained with a red powder; good foreheads, eyebrows slightly contracted, broad flat noses with wide nostrils, generally adorned with a pair of bear's teeth which give them a very fierce appearance; big lips, retreating chin, and sometimes a little beard and whiskers. They are lively, excitable, loud-voiced, intelligent, but also treacherous and given to thieving, as we discovered at our expense. None of them ventured to come on board. At Inusach we weighed anchor, and shaped our course for the Admiralty Islands. On our way we sighted Boissy Island, one of the Schouten Islands, shortly after noon on Feb. 28, and a few days after the Hermit Islands. The morning of March 3 turned out cloudy and rainy. As the



CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE AND THE FALLEN OBELISK AT ALEXANDRIA.

with the obelisk securely fixed in its central axis. This being done, nothing remains but to roll it down the slope and along the sea bottom until it floats in about ten feet of water. The ends of the boiler might have a wedge shape to form the stern and bows. Bilge keels could then be attached, and some ballast put in to stop the rolling; a spar deck, with masts, sails, and rudder, could be placed on board, and we should have a very shipshape and navigable vessel. It ought to be towed home by some ship of the Mediterranean fleet, and would be



CARVED WOODEN BOWLS FROM THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

seaworthy enough to satisfy even Mr. Plimsoll, in case it had to be cast adrift in a gale of wind. Arrived in the Thames, it would be floated on to a stage alongside the Thames Embankment, divested of its bilge keels, spar-deck, and ballast, then lifted to a level with the roadway, and, the parapet being removed, it could be again rolled to its site, where its erection on a suitable pedestal, though a delicate and difficult operation, is simply one requiring a little care and



THE TRANSIT OF VENUS, AS OBSERVED IN SIAM.

horizon cleared up, about two p.m., we discovered the three small islets which, according to D'Entrecasteaux's chart, lie off the north-west extremity of Admiralty Island. Shortly afterward two other small islands came into view, all situated apparently on the same coral reef. Several canoes under sail were seen crossing the line of breakers, and as they passed alongside the natives made signs of amity by holding up their arms. We proceeded towards our anchorage inside the reef, followed by the canoes. Next morning, at sunrise, we beheld a repetition of the scene we witnessed at Humboldt Bay. The ship was surrounded by natives, all eager to trade with us, and the noise made by their combined voices was sometimes deafening. Their principal articles of exchange were tortoise-shell, spears, stone-knives, earrings, ornaments worn suspended from the nose, circular plates of white shell, also some finely-carved wooden bowls and models of canoes. We soon discovered that we should have no difficulties in establishing a good understanding between us and the islanders, and our stay was sufficiently long to render us familiar with the faces of our daily visitors. Their conduct was always friendly and hospitable. They had no objection to come on board and smoke a cigar with the officers, and submitted, much to their own satisfaction, to the process of being photographed, weighed, and measured. Compared with the natives of Humboldt Bay, their skin seemed to be darker (a kind of sooty brown); we noticed no bows and arrows among them. The expression of their faces was decidedly intelligent, and sometimes very pleasing. Some had a Jewish cast of features, others strikingly resembled the type of the North American Indian. In the course of our daily explorations round Nares Harbour we paid frequent visits to their villages; one situated on Wild Island, near our anchorage, another on D'Entrecasteaux Island, more to the westward. One day, when landing on the latter, we were received on the beach by the inhabitants, old and young, and escorted to the village, hidden amongst the coconut and bread-fruit trees. This village is surrounded by a palisade, about fifteen feet high, with two entrances, one on the north the other on the south side. The walls of the huts are composed of wooden logs, and a fence of the same material surrounds each hut, covered with a solid thatch of palm-leaves. The paths and open spaces throughout the village were neatly strewn with white coral sand, and inside the fences we noticed some attempts at ornamental gardening in the shape of dracaena, a shrub with a bright red leaf, much used in England to adorn the dinner-table. Some of us were invited to sit down on a log beside our hosts, and soon a crowd of dark-brown beauties—women, girls, and children—was gathered around us. We have no record of any visit of Europeans to these islands since that of D'Entrecasteaux in 1792, who did not land, and could not prevail upon the natives to come on board. The astonishment excited by our white complexion, which they at first took for the effect of white paint, seems to confirm the supposition that our friends had never seen a white man before. They themselves are fond of using paint as a means of personal adornment, black, red, and white being their favourite colours, with which they also paint their canoes, door-posts, wooden bowls, weapons, and idols. As in Humboldt Bay, the women have their hair cut short, and wear mats of palm-leaves fastened round their waists by a belt. Both sexes have their shoulders and arms roughly tattooed. We saw no trace of graves, nor could we ascertain how they dispose of their dead, but various indications roused in us the suspicion that they honour the memory of their relatives by eating them. At all events, they had no objection to sell human skulls, of which we procured several, and no sacrifice seemed too great for them if they could only get hold of that priceless material—a piece of iron. Two days after—on March 10—we steamed out of Nares Harbour, not without regret at leaving these interesting savages, and before sunset they and their beautiful islands had sunk below the horizon."

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The proceedings at several different stations in remote parts of the globe for the observation of this astronomical event have formed the subjects of our Illustrations. We have finally received from Lieutenant Henry N. Shore, R.N., of H.M.S. Lapwing, at Bangkok, the chief port and capital of Siam, photographic views of the station formed at Chulai Point, on the seacoast forty miles southwest of the entrance to the Bangkok River. The scientific gentlemen sent out by our Royal Society, upon an invitation from the First King of Siam, were Dr. Arthur Schuster, Mr. Lot, and Mr. Beasley. An eminent French astronomer, Dr. Janssen, also placed his observatory at Chulai Point, a few hundred yards distant. Quite a village or little town of huts was built to lodge the astronomers and their attendants, with the instruments. Everything was made of bamboo and palm-leaves, even to the flooring of the houses, which was composed of bamboo split down one side and then beaten out flat.

The position of the station was marked by a large beacon erected by Captain Loftus, the Government surveyor, for it would otherwise have been difficult to find. Everything was provided for the use of the expedition by the King, and in a very liberal manner. The Regent of Siam, a sharp old man of about sixty, occupied a long range of bamboo houses, built expressly for him and his numerous wives and army of attendants and hangers-on. He took much interest in the erection of the different instruments, and visited the various observatories constantly. He was always accompanied by his favourite wife, attired in an old-fashioned European straw hat, with an ostrich feather, trimmed with light green ribbons, a white linen jacket, bright yellow shawl, and a dark red garment, something like that worn by the Zouaves, with her feet in dark blue stockings, and patent leather shoes with steel buckles.

The Lapwing, Commander Sir W. Wiseman, was sent up from Singapore to Bangkok for the purpose of rendering assistance to the expedition, which was carried out by a party consisting of three officers, Lieutenant Shore, Sub-Lieutenant Murray, and Mr. Fisks, with six seamen and artificers. The day of the eclipse was fine, but slightly hazy, which prevented the observations from being as satisfactory as might have been wished. Our diagram shows the appearance of the corona during the totality of the eclipse. It was a magnificent and impressive spectacle. Large numbers of natives assembled near the observatories, but beyond shouting to frighten away a certain black monster, which they believed to be swallowing the sun, no disturbance occurred. The party re-embarked with their instruments as soon as the packing was completed again, and paid a visit to the Governor of Petcha-Bouree, a picturesque old town on the Petcha-Bouree river, twelve miles from Chulai Point. Here they remained three days; and, after a banquet and theatricals given by the Governor, they returned by steamer to Bangkok.

There was a great demonstration at Tynemouth last Saturday, to witness the launch and presentation of the life-boat Charles Dibdin to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The boat was presented by Mr. Charles Dibdin, great-grandson of the famous naval song-writer, on behalf of the Civil Service, and it was christened by the Mayoress.

WATCHMAKING IN AMERICA.

Some twenty years ago, a few practical Americans conceived the idea that greater perfection might be secured in the manufacture of watches by the employment of steam and machinery instead of hand labour, while the cost of each watch would be reduced if made in large numbers. At that period the scheme was looked upon by the trade as chimerical, as automatic machinery was thought to be beyond the scope of invention. But in spite of these obstacles, the enterprise was begun. The few who had faith in the undertaking furnished the capital, invented the machines, and trained the labour. The "American Waltham Watch Manufactory" of to-day is one not only of the largest and most successful, but most thoroughly representative, institutions of America. An inspection of its works is interesting to the visitor; and our Illustrations will prove acceptable to the reader, as showing in detail the many and delicate processes which furnish a perfect watch.

The various buildings comprising the factory, with those occupied as dwellings for the employed, are on the banks of the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts. They have the appearance of a little village. No expense has been spared in laying out and beautifying the grounds so as to render them cheerful and attractive. The number of houses for the work-people and the superintendents is about 125. Inside the work-room the same care has been exhibited to provide for the health and comfort of the operatives. Everything in and about the establishment is, like the watch it makes, a marvel of neatness and system, as well as of correctness. Even the engine-room, under the supervision of a man of intelligence and good taste, with its vines and flowers, is a model conservatory.

The interior of the work-room is a scene of the most complete order. It contains a large number of elegant and delicate machines, which perform their functions with a perfection not possible for the human hand. Some have two, three, and four automatic motions, and one, the screw-making, the most complex of all, has eight. By simply feeding this machine with the steel wire of the right size, all the requirements of a perfect screw are furnished by successive operations in an incredibly short space of time. These screws are so small that it requires about one hundred and fifty thousand to make a pound. They are but dots on paper, but under the microscope they are found to be both perfect and uniform. The absolute perfection of this machine can only be realised when we are told that a single one will make 8000 screws in a day, and that a boy can attend to four of these machines. To ensure this consummate exactness and uniformity, gauges measuring the most infinitesimal part of an inch must be employed. No workman's sense of touch or sight can be relied on. An ordinary human hair is about the one-thousandth part of an inch in diameter, but these gauges measure the seventeenth-thousandth part. And not less perfection is required of the machines that cut the wheels and pinions, stamp the plates and drill the holes; but all are constructed with a precision that even a particle of dust would disarrange. Passing through the different departments assigned for working gold, silver, steel, and brass, in the manifold forms required, the visitor next enters the jewelling department. Here, too, the problem has been solved. The various processes of sawing, cutting, drilling, and polishing the precious stones, as well as making tools for the same, are no longer in the hands of experts, but machinery driven by steam is made to do them all, and that, too, with far more accuracy, rapidity, and finish. To secure these results, the best talent which the United States, England, or the Continent could furnish, has been employed.

So rapidly have the Waltham watches risen in public estimation that the company have for some time been turning out 300 finished watches a day—every one of them fit to go into the pocket of the purchaser. Last year more than 100,000 silver and 10,000 gold watches were sold to the public. Over 1000 hands, half of them being girls, are employed at the works, the whole being under the supervision of Mr. R. E. Robbins, treasurer of the company, and a specially trained staff of assistants. The finished watches are sent to the company's agents at New York, Boston, and Chicago, for distribution in America. It may be mentioned here that Messrs. Robbins and Appleton have established a central European agency in London at Waltham-buildings, Holborn-circus.

Now, when we come to consider what a perfect machine the watch, as made upon the American principle, is, our wonder is, not that they have been so extensively sold and the demand for them is so great, but that the same system has not been adopted in this country. To this may be added the fact that for years our best horological authorities have not only acknowledged but urged and pressed it upon the attention of the trade. So long ago as 1863 Professor Pepper, in a lecture upon watchmaking at the Polytechnic Institution, said:—"By hand labour it is impossible for this country to compete with Switzerland in the watch trade, and if we would hold our own in Europe in this branch of industry, we must follow the example of the Americans, who have successfully used machinery in the manufacture of watches."

Sir Edmund Beckett (Mr. Beckett Denison), who, as a scientific horologist and practical watchmaker, is, perhaps, the highest English authority upon the subject, in his work upon Watches, Clocks, and Bells, says, in treating upon the American system:—"There are accounts of some of these factories where watches are made by machinery, so that every piece will fit every watch of the same pattern, on the same principle as Hobbs's locks. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who understands machinery that this is the best as well as the cheapest way of making machines which require precision and uniformity. I can give no description of the American machinery here; but the elements are stamping plates and the holes in them, and the wheels, and then cutting the teeth of many wheels together. Although labour is dearer in America than here, this machinery enables them to undersell English watches of the same quality; and if our English makers do not bestir themselves they will lose the trade."

The liability of a watch, like any other piece of mechanism, to require repair is in the ratio of the number of separate parts which make up its unity. The English watch, with its fusee and chain, is composed of 638 more pieces than the American watch. Dispense with these 638 additional chances of breakage, and it is easy to infer the superiority of American watches, in this one respect at least. The fusee and chain are rejected in the Waltham watch, and the direct action of the main-spring adopted, because the fusee and chain add greatly to the cost of a watch, and its tendency to injury, and are of no practical value for good time-keeping. This change is advocated on the ground that there is greater simplicity of action, less friction in the transmission of motive power, increased facility for using a lighter and more uniform spring, and more room for play in the other parts of the movement.

In support of this view, Sir Edmund Beckett speaks very favourably of the American principle of omitting the chain. After alluding to what he calls the mischievous and common accidents of chain-breaking, and noting the tendency of advanced watchmaking to do without fusee and chain, he says, "Accordingly, both in Switzerland and America, which are gradually stealing away our common watch trade, the fusee and chain are almost universally omitted."

Mr. Ganney, a practical English watchmaker, who has given the subject a thorough investigation by a personal visit to the Waltham factory, in a lecture before the Horological Institute in 1869, says:—"On leaving the factory I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone, and that the watches of the future would be machine-made." He further eulogised "the exactitude of the work, the certainty of correct performance, the non-liability to injury," and that all these conditions combined "reduced the cost of the instrument to a well-ascertained minimum." As the American mechanic has given us the interchangeable rifle and the sewing machine, to him, in all moral certainty, we shall be indebted for the similarly constructed watch. It is considered by persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, that the days of watchmaking by hand are as surely numbered as were those of the Lancashire hand-loom after the power-loom had developed its capacities of work.

THE AMPHITHEATRE OF BELIDDEA.

There are in Cornwall several "amphitheatres," usually circular inclosures with walls of stone or earth, on the inner side of which are successive rows of seats, one row above another. It is supposed that they were originally intended, and used by the ancient people of West Britain, for the exhibition of sports and plays. They are known by the name of "Rounds," but in the old Cornish language were called "Plan an Guare," the Place of Sport. One of them, in the parish of Redruth, has given its name to the adjoining village. Two of the most remarkable of these works are the Rounds of St. Just, near the Land's End, and those of St. Piran, towards Perranzabuloe, on the north coast. They present six or seven rows of benches, cut in the turf or in the stone, and rising altogether to a height of seven or eight feet, the diameter of the circle being 120 ft. or 130 ft. Whether the so-called amphitheatre of Beliddea should be regarded as a remaining portion of one of these ancient formations which may have been partly destroyed by a fall of the cliff has not yet been determined. We should rather be disposed to think that the concentric ledges on the side of the declivity were due to natural causes; perhaps to the action of water. At any rate, it is a romantic scene for the artist to sketch.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The ceremony of reopening the choir of Rochester Cathedral, after some works of restoration directed by Sir Gilbert Scott, took place yesterday week. This cathedral is one of the earliest of English churches. There are traces of the original structure in the base of a massive tower on the north side of the choir, supposed to be the work of Bishop Gundulph (1077-1108), the architect of the Tower of London. But the entire church seems to have been rebuilt in Norman times, and though the eastern portions are Early English, and despite modern alterations, the nave still remains Norman. The old fittings of the Early English choir may even now be traced. Originally the screen was of wood, of curious design, and painted with figure-subjects, the upper part being open and arched; but in the fourteenth century a second screen of stone seems to have been erected to the west of the former one to support the rood-loft. In 1826 a partial attempt at restoration was made in the south-eastern transept and in the central tower. In 1871 the Dean and Chapter set to work on those parts which called most loudly for reparation. They restored the east end, the exterior of the north side of the presbytery and choir and of the two northern transepts, and some portions of the south side, as well as putting into sound order the clerestory of the nave. As yet, for lack of funds, it has not been found possible to restore, except on the north-western transept, the roofs to their ancient pitch; otherwise the eastern and north-eastern parts might now be considered as counterparts of the ancient structure. Within the building, too, good work has been done. Thanks to the munificence of the late Canon Griffith, the fittings of the choir have been restored, as well as the ancient screen and the old frescoes behind the stalls. The organ is now placed at the sides of the screen; the old choir pulpit has been removed to the nave, and a new one of carved oak set up in its place; also a new bishop's throne of the same character, richly draped at the back. The work also includes a new reredos, figuring the Lord's Supper, in Caen stone, advanced one bay from the eastern wall. The flooring has been paved with coloured tiles. The walls display on shields the crests and arms of all the Bishops of Rochester, from Ralph de Turbin, who held the see in 1114, down to Bishop Claudio, the present Bishop. The eastern windows are filled with stained glass. In the south transept is one placed there by the officers of the Royal Engineers to the memory of Captain Buckle, who fell in the late war upon the Gold Coast. But much work remains to be done. The funds at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter were £12,000; Sir Gilbert Scott's estimate of the entire amount required is £17,000, or, including the restoration of the choir, which has been effected by private liberality, £20,000. Of this a considerable portion has yet to be provided.

The proceedings on the day of reopening were commenced by the Bishop, at half-past eight, celebrating the holy communion, the Dean, the three Archdeacons, and Canon Miller assisting him. At eleven o'clock, accompanied by about 120 of the clergy of the diocese, his Lordship entered the cathedral church, his pastoral staff being borne before him, while the processional "Alleluia, sing to Jesus," was sung. The prayers were intoned by the Revs. A. J. Boyes and W. J. Weekes, the Lessons being both read by the Dean. His Lordship preached an appropriate sermon from 2 Chronicles xxix. 17, "So they sanctified the House of the Lord," in which, after dwelling on the satisfactory nature of the change in the cathedral, he spoke of covetousness and light regard of holy things as prevalent sins of the day. At a subsequent luncheon in the Corn Exchange Mr. Lewis Levy, the Mayor, presided, and, after giving the usual loyal toasts, he proposed "The health of the Bishop of the Diocese." The right rev. prelate, in a feeling and eloquent speech, expressed his conviction that there were good days in store for the Church of England, owing to the united feeling which existed among the clergy and laity. The Earl of Darnley and the Provost of Oriel were present among the guests.

During the summer manoeuvres the Prince Imperial is to be attached to the G Battery 21th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Mr. Disraeli has granted a pension of £50 a year to the widow of the late Rev. Morris Williams—better known in the Principality by the name of "Nicander"—in recognition of the services rendered to Welsh literature by her late husband.

This week the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, which usually meets in Belfast, has held its annual deliberations at Londonderry. Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P. for the city, has given £500 to the fund for providing manses for those congregations which do not possess residences for their ministers.





THE AMPHITHEATRE OF BELIDDEA, CORNWALL, FROM PEN OLVER.



REOPENING OF THE CHOIR OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

"A HOLIDAY SPOT."

This picture, by Mr. F. W. Hulme, which was in one of the Winter Exhibitions at the French Gallery, will appeal to some minds as much by its title as its subject. Few will recognise the locality actually depicted; but many will recall some such spot, with pleasant associations of their private "holiday" times. Our highdays (i.e., holy-days) have a different significance now from what they once had. Few of us connect the word with religious service, either of fasting and prayer, or praise and festal rejoicing. To most the word will merely suggest the idea of a short cessation from toil, a slight rest by the wayside, a brief respite from the obligation to life-long drudgery. At the best, many of us can only hope for a holiday long enough to make a hurried trip into the country; but there, as the poets have it, we shall find a cathedral aisle in every leafy wood, "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks;" the birds shall sing our matins and vespers, and heaven shall open to us in the skies of azure and silver, or crimson and gold. There, indeed, we may keep our holiday in no irreligious fashion. Who has not also in his mind's eye some sacred "holiday spots" endeared by recollections of childhood and home, of love and affection, as well as of peaceful rest from labour and anxiety—spots fresh in the memory of the oasis in the desert, though still, it may be, kept green by tears?

FINE ARTS.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY. This exhibition strikes us as less rich in etchings—that distinctively complete and essentially autographic form of art in black and white—and as containing fewer drawings by artists of eminence than its predecessors. It is, consequently, hardly so instructive to the artist or of such novel interest to the general public. In etching, the French practitioners, Jacquemart, Flameng, Rajon, Roybet (who, though a Spaniard, we may class in the French school), Legros, Lalange, Ballen, Delâtre, De Neuville, Mongin, C. Waltner, and Taïee maintain their supremacy: they contribute but sparingly, however, and their etchings are for the most part from pictures, not original motives. M. Jacquemart's wonderfully accurate studies in Indian ink, from pictures, have all the character of etchings. A portrait, not altogether successful, of Carlyle (247), by Mr. Legros, is apparently from life. Among the few English etchings are a study by Mr. Hook, for or from his "Brimming Holland," together with meritorious productions by the brothers Slocombe, J. H. Bradley, and E. Edwards.

A large proportion of the collection consists of drawings for the wood engraver, which, being intended to be complete in all respects except colour, must be judged by a special standard. The absence of Sir John Gilbert (to whom this Journal owes so much) from this department is to be regretted. But there are examples of other artists to whom we are much indebted, such as Mr. Simpson, one of the ablest sketchers living; Mr. Wolf, unrivalled as a pictorial authority in natural history; Mr. S. Read, the poetical and picturesque delineator of architectural subjects and wild coast scenery; Mr. Frölich, the fanciful Danish designer; Messrs. Mason Jackson, M. W. Riley, J. R. Wells, and others. Some of our junior illustrated contemporaries also furnish a large and interesting contingent of drawings by Herkomer, Helen Paterson (Mrs. Allingham), Small, C. Green, Gregory, and J. Nash. The youngest of these contemporaries, the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, puts in a very respectable appearance. "The Wassail Bowl" (374), by Mr. Stacey Marks; Mr. F. Barnard's portrait of Mr. Irving as "Hamlet" (131); Mr. Sturgess's "Hunting Sketches" (445), and "Skating on the Serpentine" (216), by Mr. Furniss, are drawings quite up to the level of those furnished to illustrated periodicals of the highest standing. Then, our old friend *Punch* makes himself welcome, as usual, with the charming, though almost cloying, grace and sweetness of Mr. Du Maurier's representations of fashionable English girls and children; with Mr. Tenniel's more severe and romantic compositions, and Mr. Sambourne's quaintly fanciful initials. Lastly, M. Bellinger's reproductions of some of G. Doré's designs are still further suggestive of the contemporary triumphs of illustrative art; besides which—as singularly faithful examples of actual manipulation—they may be specially commended to our wood-engravers. But with a certain section of draughtsmen it can hardly fail to be observed that too much allowance is made for assumed peculiarities and difficulties in the mechanical processes of engraving on wood and printing. Hard heavy contours, and a stiff mode of lining in the shadows, not sufficiently descriptive of the modelling, are the results, and become as much more obtrusive as they are misplaced in the water-colour painting which many of these draughtsmen practise.

The contributions by painters, mostly studies for pictures, are, as already intimated, not, generally speaking, very interesting or valuable. In looking over a collection of drawings by the old masters of the best periods it will be apparent that the use of "the point"—the silver point, chalk or pen-and-ink—was far more prevalent than we have any indication here. First, attention was given to the simplest elements of form and proportion—to the structure, anatomy, and movements of the body. Drawings by Raphael and Michael Angelo exist for nearly all their principal pictures, and in those drawings the figures are almost invariably studied as nude. It was only at a later period in art that studies of effect and chiaroscuro in charcoal or sepia-wash became common. The obvious inference is that far greater attention was given to the pure science of figure-drawing and composition. If many of the drawings here had been legitimate preparatory works it would probably have been thought that they were hardly adapted for a popular show. The danger of this exhibition (as in a minor degree that of the water-colour societies' winter exhibitions of "sketches") is that what should be bona fide tentative studies may be wrought up in the studio for sale. If this should happen, the consequences must needs be mischievous, for our artists will be still further diverted from that practice of draughtsmanship in its purest, simplest form, which they already too much neglect.

Charcoal, as might be expected, is a favourite material in the less severe modes of drawing, owing to the rapidity with which it yields any required depth and richness of tone, but it cannot render the subtler delicacies of drawing and modelling. M. Lhermitte is a master in the use of this material, and we are quite sensible of the simple, impressive power of his work and the fine sentiment which animates his drawing of the rude buildings and the primitive life of the Breton peasants. We find, however, that the sad and solemn feeling smacks of mannerism; for it is common to a market-place, a religious procession or pilgrimage, and to a funeral, and that the grandiose air of the figures is borrowed from Millet. Besides this, the production of charcoal drawings, finished with evident finality of aim, is a dangerous precedent for weaker men. With this slight particular qualification and a general protest, not, we think, uncalled for, we must be content to commend to the visitor the following as among the more important or pleasing works:—Several Biblical illustrations by Bida, which have fine qualities, accompanied by not a little exaggeration à la Michael Angelo; a pretty

"Ferryman's Daughter" (323), by G. D. Leslie; a large study by Mr. Powell for his water-colour drawing of "Loch Cornisk" (191); another large study by Mr. Aumonier for his picture of "Great Marlow" (352); Colin Hunter's "Shrimping" (244)—large studies of mere effect such as these are, by-the-way, not only legitimate, but very useful to the landscape-painter for particular purposes; "Breydon Water, Norfolk" (32), by F. Sandys—as remarkable for firmness and precision as the artist's chalk portraits. An excellent study of three calves' heads, called "Buttercup, Lily, and Daisy" (273), with other works, by Heywood Hardy; "Midnight Assassins" (295), by Briton Rivière, a very spirited drawing of two lionesses and a lion pulling down a giraffe; the cat and kitten subjects of Percy Macquoid and J. C. Dollman; and the dogs of J. Charlton also deserve mention (the first-named is, besides, a graceful figure-draughtsman); beautiful landscape compositions by Mr. Leitch; others, with a nice sense of style, by Mr. Ditchfield; picturesque sepia sketches by A. Glennie and G. Sheffield; J. S. Raven's impressive "Monk's Walk" (83), and telling studies of effect by A. Severn; admirable sea-pieces by Walters, Wells, and Hopkins; a woodland illustration (120) by T. R. Macquoid; and miscellaneous subjects by F. W. Lawson, H. Pilleau, J. D. Watson, E. F. Brewtnall, A. Croft, R. W. Macbeth, J. Hayllar, P. H. Delamotte, W. Britten, J. W. Waterhouse, A. W. Weedon, W. Cave Thomas, E. Garraway, and H. W. Brewer.

papillon, is replete with freakish vivacity; No. 7, andante serioso, a masterly slow movement of deep religious sentiment; No. 8 (perhaps the best), a capriccio, admirably sustained in brilliancy and impulse. Without any approach to plagiarism, the composer yet shows evidence of a tendency towards the style of Robert Schumann, of whom, indeed, these pieces are fully worthy. They cannot fail to be highly esteemed by all who can appreciate what is of exceptional worth.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have also issued some new vocal music that will be widely welcomed. M. Gounod's song, "Constancy," although simple in all its details, is full of expressive charm, and is capable of being rendered very effective by a singer possessed of sentiment. Signor Pinsuti's two songs, "Good-bye, dear Love," and "Tis I," are very melodious and flowing in the vocal part, which is well contrasted by the pianoforte accompaniment.

Verdi's "Requiem" has already been noticed by us, both as to its publication and its performances at the Royal Albert Hall, and we have now to draw attention to various arrangements issued by the publishers, Messrs. Ricordi, and their London agents. The work has been adapted for the pianoforte, both solo and for two performers; for the harmonium, and in other shapes.

THE MAGAZINES.

Readers of the *Cornhill* take leave this month of the two fictions which have so long entertained them. "Miss Angel" will not rank among the foremost of Miss Thackeray's writings; the conclusion is, notwithstanding, pretty and tender. The foundation was hardly strong enough for a story of very great substance, and the endeavour to eke it out by the introduction of actual personages of eminence can scarcely be pronounced successful, delicate and graceful as these little studies are in themselves. Nothing can be more agreeable than the conclusion of "Three Feathers," where poetical justice is done to all, and difficulties apparently insoluble are adjusted in the easiest and most natural manner. Some of the reflections and innuendoes in the club scene indicate Mr. Black's capacity for a more trenchant style of humour than his idyllic fictions have yet displayed. An able critique on Blake maintains the thesis that, with all his dreamy spirituality, he was, notwithstanding, one of the most severely accurate and highly-trained of artists. His remarkable skill in the treatment of the nude figure is alleged in proof; and it is justly observed that the vagueness of his writings is generally due, not so much to any confusion of thought as to the mistaken endeavour to give literary expression to what can only be expressed by the language of art. "Life in Other Worlds" is a striking enunciation of some apparently startling, but in reality very obvious propositions. It is shown that, if the laws which regulate the development of life in other worlds are analogous to those obtaining on this earth, such enormous bodies as the sun and Jupiter may be expected to produce beings of a higher order than our world, and vice versa; and that, if the number of bodies contemporaneously supporting life corresponds to the duration of the life-period of any one of them, the proportion of such bodies to the rest at any given period must be exceedingly small; while such is the immensity of the stellar universe that their number may at the same time be practically infinite.

Macmillan has nothing very attractive, but presents a fair assemblage of useful practical articles. "Elementary Education in Italy" gives a highly satisfactory account both of the progress actually effected and of the national aptitude for self-government which renders it possible. "Homes for the Homeless" contains many pathetic details of the virtues of the poor; and "Virginia and the Gentleman Emigrant" and "English Banking" are useful papers of their kind. Sir Bartle Frere, in anticipation of the Sultan of Zanzibar's visit to this country, points out the importance of the independence of Zanzibar and Muscat to English interests. There is a sensible, if somewhat dry, review of Lord Shelburne's memoirs. The only contributions of much literary interest are the continuation of Mrs. Oliphant's sketch of Savonarola, and "Ungathered Love," the beautiful and melancholy ditty of Mr. P. B. Marston.

The *Fortnightly* opens with an article which will attract much attention—What could we have done for France or Belgium? in the event, that is, of our having drawn the sword on behalf of either of them. The exposure of our military impotence seems disheartening enough until one considers that it is, after all, nothing new, and that this country never has at any time been able to take a leading part in Continental campaigns, except under such entirely exceptional circumstances as attended the Peninsular War. Our financial strength is a very different matter; and it is probable that the resulting disturbance to business alone would make foreign nations—already struggling with a load of taxation—pause before provoking the hostility of England. Mr. Morley, in a powerful and sensible essay, entitled "A Day at Sedan," forcibly points out that even the excessive preponderance of Germany is no greater evil than the excessive preponderance of France, and so far better in that the new Power is irreconcilably hostile to Ultramontanism. It is no doubt true, as he says, that the catastrophe of Sedan has proved the introduction to a period of harassing disquiet; but even this need not have been the case but for the enormous though excusable blunder of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, which compels France to meditate a war which she would otherwise gladly avoid, and will within a quarter of a century have cost Germany the entire amount of the indemnity in the additional military expenses she has needlessly entailed upon herself. Mr. Sayce, in his essay on University examinations, points out forcibly that these are liable to exactly the same objections as those urged against the examinations for the Indian Civil Service. The particular objection on which he lays chief stress, the compression of study into a mechanical groove, involving the discouragement of original research, is, we fear, valid against all examinations, which are indispensable nevertheless. Mr. Sanday contributes a singularly clear and unanswerable demonstration of the priority of Luke's Gospel in its present form to Marcion's abridged recension, represented as the original by some recent critics. There is much generous and eloquent sentiment in Professor Clifford's rather rhapsodical disquisition on "The Unseen Universe," much also of the obtuseness superinduced even upon powerful faculties by an excessive devotion to physical science.

There seems to be no mystery, although there is some reticence, respecting the authorship of the essay on the late Prince Consort in the *Contemporary Review*. The disquisition manifests as much originality as the subject admits, which is very little, and is chiefly remarkable for a curious passage on the Prince's religious opinions, arising from the assumption that any discrepancy from the Oxford standard is, in the case of a virtuous man, an anomaly requiring to be accounted for. M. Jules Milsand preaches wisdom and moderation to his countrymen in a tone of greater despondency than, as we would fain hope, the situation absolutely demands. We regret that he should even hint at the possibility of modifying universal suffrage. Whatever the abstract merits of the insti-

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Numerous as are the songs of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, there is always some distinctive touch in them which shows the cultivated musician. Among his recent productions of this class is a very effective setting of Mrs. Hemans's lines, "Thou'rt passing hence, my brother," the serious sentiment of which is successfully reflected in music that is solemn without being dull. The voice part lies within very narrow compass—feeling and tone, rather than mere vocal skill, being the requisites for the due interpretation of the song. Another pleasant specimen of Mr. Sullivan's powers is his song entitled "Sweethearts," words by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. This is also a sentimental piece, but of a less serious kind than that previously referred to. The voice part is a flowing melody, in six-eight time, requiring little more than an octave in range, and the accompaniment is effective without being difficult. Both these songs are published by Messrs. Chappell and Co., from whom also we have three pretty songs, by Mr. J. L. Roekel, of whose aptitude for producing agreeable vocal melodies we have several times had occasion to speak. This merit is again displayed in his "Summer Winds," "Elsie's Dream," and "Beside the Sea." Messrs. Chappell and Co. have likewise published some transcriptions, by M. Jules de Sivrai, of popular subjects for pianoforte solo. The American national air, "The Star-Spangled Banner," our own "God Save the Queen," and a gavotte by Handel are effectively arranged; the first two in a brilliant style, the last less elaborately.

Studies for the pianoforte by F. Chopin, revised and the fingering supplemented by E. Pauer. (Augener and Co.) The editor and the publishers have done good service to pianists by this excellent library edition of a series of pieces which are as remarkable for poetical idealism and original fancy as they are useful for the development of the highest powers of mechanism in the student. This collection comprises all the studies produced by Chopin—the two books of twelve each (op. 10 and op. 25), and the three additional pieces belonging to the later period of the composer. The volume is a treasury of high musical thought in addition to being of the greatest value in the cultivation of technical excellence.

To produce easy compositions, adapted to juvenile capacities, yet possessing merit sufficient to interest maturer tastes, is a task that few accomplish successfully. Among this few is Herr Carl Reinecke, the excellent Kapellmeister of Leipsic; a pianist of renown, and a successful composer of many works in some of the highest forms of the art. Not only by these, but also by his numerous pianoforte pieces, specially intended for young students, will Herr Reinecke be long and favourably remembered. Messrs. Augener and Co. have just issued new editions of many of them, mostly revised by the composer. Among them are Three Fantasias for Two Performers (op. 9), Forty Children's Songs, ten Fantasiestück, six movements illustrative of Hoffmann's fairy tale, "Nussknacker and Mausekönig" ("Nutcracker and the Mouse King"); Three Sonatinas (op. 47), Twelve Pianoforte Duets, op. 54 (the right-hand part within the compass of five notes); ten Maidenlieder for Piano Solo, op. 88; and ten Light Pianoforte Pieces for Two Performers, op. 122. Most of the movements have a distinctive title, and all are full of character and interest—the correct fingering of the leading passages being carefully indicated.

"Eight Characteristic Pieces for the Piano, composed by Woldemar Bargiel, op. 41," J. B. Cramer and Co. We have here a series of charming movements, each impressed with a distinctive character and an individuality that raise them far above most of the pianoforte music of the day. No. 1 is a graceful minuetto, No. 2, a præludinum, full of boldly-marked rhythm; No. 3, a melodious air; No. 4, a graceful album-blatt; No. 5, a flowing barcarolle; No. 6,

tution, the French party that abandons it seals its own fate. Nothing could more thoroughly play the game of Bonapartism. Mr. Brodrick, in an article on the Universities, points out with legitimate pride that most recent reforms have come from within, and advocates the extension of the University system by means of the establishment of affiliated colleges in various parts of the country. Dr. Badger's critique of Mr. Bosworth Smith's lectures on Mohammedanism will be generally recognised as sensible, but contributes no new element to the study of the question. Mr. Grant-Duff's second letter on his Indian travels covers a wide field, and is rich in picturesque description and glimpses into the social condition of the country. Mr. Orby Shipley investigates the question whether the clergy ought to obey the law, and, of course, arrives at the conclusion that resistance to State enactments is the duty of a State-paid clergy. *C'est son métier.*

Fraser is not very interesting this month. The most remarkable, if not the most valuable, contribution is a paper on Alexander the Great, by Professor Newman, from which it appears that Alexander did not know his business as conqueror and regenerator so well but that he might have learned a thing or two from the Professor. An article on primary education in Ireland recommends the abolition of the private patron, in whom the school is now so frequently vested, and the bringing the entire system under the direct control of the Government—admirable plans, if public opinion will but suffer them to be carried out. The writer of an able paper on the Civil Service Commission appears to approve generally of the Commissioners' proposals, with the exception of that for the modification of the system of appointment after competitive examination. He clearly is not in favour of this system either, but he recommends no substitute. "Peasant Life in North Italy" is lively and graphic, and Mr. Karl Blind has brought together many interesting particulars respecting the practice of cremation among the ancient Germans.

The most remarkable paper in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is a pungent exposure of Dr. Kenealy, pointing out pretty clearly the method that underlies the apparent madness of this arrant charlatan. Mr. A. McNeill retails anecdotes picked up from Captain Boyton, whose recent swim seems to be among the least adventurous of his exploits. "A Glance at the German Stage" is a good account of some of the most remarkable among modern German actors. Mr. Buchanan's allegorical poem, "The Peepshow," is remarkable for quaintness and spirit.

Blackwood is in no danger of lack of interest so long as it continues to be the vehicle for the publication of "The Dilemma," one of those sparkling military novels for which it has always had a specialty. The scene is laid in India, which affords ample opportunity for picturesqueness of description and variety of character. The account of the officers' steeplechase is as fresh as if the subject had never been touched, while there is a promise of deeper interest in mutterings of the impending tempest of mutiny; and the tone of feeling throughout is as gentlemanly as it is genial. The most important of the miscellaneous papers is the letter from Paris on the recent war-panic; the writer's important statements respecting the system adopted in the reorganisation of the French army, and the consequent postponement of numerical strength to efficiency of matériel, have already been widely circulated through the press. There is some very sound criticism on the Royal Academy, and a much more discursive range of remark in "Talks in a Studio," which, however, if not very conclusive on any point, at all events represents the overflow of a mind of wide and liberal culture.

The most important paper in the *Transatlantic* is a reprint of the report on Central Asia, by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, American attaché at St. Petersburg, which has occasioned such scandal throughout Russia. In penning it Mr. Schuyler himself merely performed his obvious duty towards his Government, the blame must rest upon the latter's indiscretion in making it public. "The Slave Power," "American Humour," and "John Brown's Virginia Campaign" are all interesting articles; and Miss Celia Thaxter's story of the Norwegian murder is striking.

The *Month* has two really valuable articles, and two remarkable as examples of a curious theological twist. The former are the first part of what promises to be an able and impartial review of the reign and character of Louis XI., and a valuable, though of course one-sided, narrative of the persecutions of the Corean Christians. The curiosities are an homily on the offences of the press, which works round somehow to an obfuscation of Dr. Pusey and Lord Acton for not admitting themselves to have been worsted in their respective controversies; and an attack on the "Greville Memoirs," which might, nevertheless, have passed muster if the writer had been more respectful to the Pope. The sectarian narrowness of such polemics is a curious comment on the Church of Rome's pretensions to Catholicity.

The leading contribution to *Temple Bar* is a vigorous essay on the important question, "Is the National Spirit Dead?" The writer clearly does not think so, though he paints with a brush suffused with gloomy hues. Something similar is the spirit of an impressive article on the present condition of affairs in Spain, which concludes a most lugubrious survey with the words of hope. The career of Catherine de Medicis is reviewed in a very equitable spirit.

Mr. Sala's essay on "Carriage People" in *Belgravia* is not inappropriately characterised by the author as "an outburst of envy," and there is more ill-nature than sound criticism in a smartly-written attack on the late Mr. Dobell, entitled "Hysteria on Parnassus." There is little to remark in *Tinsley* beyond the continuation of "With Harp and Crown." In the *St. James's Magazine*, which is decidedly improving, we note a budget of useful hints on "some corruptions of the press;" in *Good Words* Mr. Marston's sonnets; in *London Society* an admirable criticism on Peacock's novels, from the pen of Mr. E. W. Gosse.

We have also to acknowledge the New Monthly, the Argosy, the Monthly Packet, the Victoria Magazine, the Practical Magazine, Old and New, Chambers's Journal, Once a Week, and Cassell's Magazine.

At the annual picnic of the Northumberland Miners' Union, held at Morpeth on Monday, a resolution was adopted affirming the principle of manhood suffrage, and asking for the equalisation of the county with the borough franchise as a first instalment.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., yesterday week presided over the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Crystal Palace Company, at which a report from the directors and another from the committee of inquiry were taken as read. After considerable discussion the report of the directors was adopted; and that of the committee was received, the thanks of the shareholders being voted to those who had conducted the investigation. The Sultan of Zanzibar will visit the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday), to which date the firework display hitherto announced for Thursday will be transferred. Handel's "Acis and Galatea" will be performed, the soloists being Miss Edith Wynne and Messrs. Lloyd and Foli, and the chorus, the combined chorus of the Crystal Palace and the Sacred Harmonic Society, numbering about 3000 performers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J OWEN.—The problem shall have early examination.

J G C.—Your four-move problem was pronounced on all hands to be extremely difficult.

THORPE.—You are quite right with regard to Problem No. 1632.

C W MERRIFIELD.—Unfortunately, the draught problem is of no service to us.

C DUKE.—Thanks for the amended position. In the former version there was no Black Queen on the board.

EAST MARDEN.—In your solution of Problem 1633 you have apparently overlooked that, in reply to 2. Kt to B 6th (ch), Black can take Knight with Knight. We cordially agree with your estimate of Problem No. 1630.

B W F.—Many thanks for attention; but we had already noticed it.

M CLARE.—The first solution will not hold water. You forget, apparently, that the Knight can check.

B N Z.—There is no mate as you suggest.

R D T.—We don't quite understand your remark on Problem No. 1632.

H J A, WOOD, KINGSTON MARK, AURORA BOREALIS, H SCHLEUSNER.—Have you not overlooked that the Queen takes Knight on the second move, *checkmate*?

HIGH SHERIFF, R D T, SEYMOUR T, O CHAPMAN.—Quite correct. The author has apparently forgotten to take into consideration the consequences of 2. Q takes Q.

A W T.—He died some years ago.

ANTIQUEIAN.—A modern reprint of the work would never pay. We doubt whether you would sell a dozen copies.

J H.—We are quite satisfied as to the facts of the case, and really must decline any further correspondence on the subject.

C W R.—We have not seen the book in question.

G H V.—See the author's solution in our present number. The solution of No. 1632 is incorrect.

OUR COFFEE.—Correct in one variation only.

BARROW HEDGES and G A RANKINE.—If, in reply to 1. Kt to K 4th, White play, as you suggest, 2. B takes Q Kt P, we do not see how he is to give mate next move.

Black can apparently stop everything by 2. P to Q 4th.

H T A and M CLARE.—Quite correct.

PROBLEM NO. 1632.—Correct solutions received from J Ridpath, J Sowden, C Chapman, H Schleusner, Creole, A M P. H. Johnson, W R S. V of Lynn, M R C S, Jabez, W Farmer, Bedford, A ST, A V, W H L, A Beginner, Ars Longa, Peter, The Muslin-Man, W Southby.

PROBLEM NO. 1633.—Correct solutions received from J K. Bedford, Du Chamor, Thorpe, J Ridpath, Barrow Hedges, J Sowden, Latta, W B, A R K, Clive Croskey, R W S, Myth, Meteor, Ryde, J J C, J K Tancock, B Ridpath, Peter, J W, E L B, Ars Longa, Hampton, The Captain, W C H, J Wright, W Mostyn, Pre Rege et Lege, Martin, Theodore, and W L.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1633.

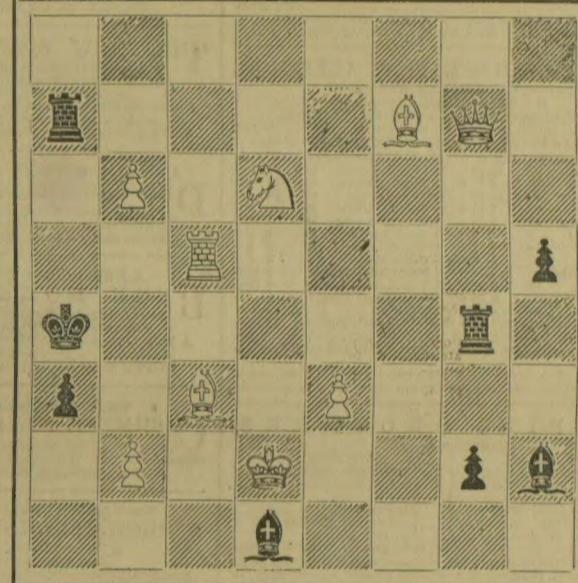
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B P	Q takes R * +	3. Kt mates.	
2. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K or Q takes Q		
• 1. 2. P takes Q, &c.	Q to K 3rd (ch)	† 1. 2. Kt takes Q (ch), &c.	Q to B 3rd (ch)

The other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1635.

By Mr. H. SCHLEUSNER, of Bahia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN FLORENCE.

The following Game was played, a few weeks ago, at Florence, between Mr. A. L. MARZUSKI and Signor FORLICO, one of the best Italian players. (Evans's Gambit).

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 4th	21. R takes Q P	Q takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. R takes B	Q to Kt 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(If 22. Q to K B 3rd, the reply is 23. P to R 5th.)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	24. Kt to Q sq	P to K Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	25. K R to Q sq	P to K Kt 3rd
6. Castles (i.e., K to Kt sq, and R to K sq)		26. K to R sq	P to Kt 2nd
		27. Q takes Kt P	R takes R P

With the Italian method of castling what a terrible attack the Evans gambit might yield to in the hands of a skilful player!

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	28. Q to Q B 5th	K to Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. Kt to Kt 4th	K to R sq
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	30. Kt to K B 6th	R to Q R sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
10. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 2nd		
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		

With the White Rook already posted at King's square, the usual defence of Kt to Q R 4th is clearly impracticable; nor is the move in the text much better.

12. B to K Kt 5th		P to Kt 5th	
		31. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
		32. Q to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
		33. P to K 5th	P to K B 2nd
		34. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
		35. R takes K Kt P	P to K R 2nd
		36. Q R to Q 6th	Q to K 2nd
		37. R takes Q B P	K to Kt sq
		38. Q to K B 5th	R to K B sq
		39. R to Q B 8th	K R to B 2nd
		40. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
		41. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
		42. Q takes R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
		43. Q to Kt 4th	K to R sq
		44. R to Q 6th	R to B 2nd
		45. Q to R 5th	R to B 2nd
		46. Q to Q sq	R to Kt 2nd
		47. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to R sq
		48. Q to R 5th (ch)	Q to R 2nd
		49. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
		50. Q to K 8th (ch)	

It appears to us that White might have played with more advantage 21. R takes Q P. The following is a probable continuation:

Imperative, to prevent the threatened stroke of R to K 6th.

21. R takes Q P

22. R takes K P

23. Kt to K B 3rd

24. Kt to K 5th

25. K R to Q sq

26. K to R sq

27. Q takes Kt P

28. Q to Q B 5th

29. Kt to Kt 4th

30. Kt to K B 6th

31. Q to Q B 3rd

32. Q to K R 3rd

33. P to K 5th

34. Kt takes B

35. R takes K Kt P

36. Q R to Q 6th

37. R takes Q B P

38. Q to K B 5th

39. R to Q B 8th

40. R takes R (ch)

41. Q to Kt 6th (ch)

42. Q takes R P (ch)

43. Q to Kt 4th

44. R to Q 6th

45. Q to R 5th

46. Q to Q sq

47. R to Q 8th (ch)

48. Q to R 5th (ch)

49. R takes R (ch)

50. Q to K 8th (ch)

and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

BERMONDSEY v. INTERNATIONAL CHESS CLUB.—A second match of eleven games a side was played, on the 25th ult., between the Bermondsey Chess Club and the newly-established International Club. After a hard fight the result was a drawn battle, each side winning nine games. Appended is the full score:—

BERMONDSEY.		INTERNATIONAL.	
Names.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.
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2. Mr. Beardsell	1	1	0
3. Mr. Hutchinson	0	2	0
4. Mr. Dredge	1	1	0
5. Mr. A. Holeman	0	0	2
6. Mr. Cooper	0	2	0
7. Mr. Huttly	1	1	0
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